The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1898. NO. 31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville.....	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown. ...	....	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. AM.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.17		3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.26	
Duncannon....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Sept 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 22	1 07	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
7 34	1 19	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
7 46	1 31	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 14	1 59	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 22	2 07	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
8 34	2 19	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 07	5 42
8 49	2 34	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 50	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	3 00	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 21	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 3.10 p. m., Beersville 3.22, Three Springs 3.34, Saltillo 3.41, Cole's 4.06, Cook's 4.18, arrive at Robertsdale 4.30 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

THE FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL DECLARES HIMSELF

Hon. Henry W. Palmer Exposes the Weakness of the Wanamaker Plea.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF STONE.

Good Reasons Why the Republican Candidate Should Be Elected and His Opponents Defeated.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—Before an audience which crowded the Academy of Music this evening former Attorney General Palmer said:

The governor of a great state like Pennsylvania ought to be a capable, truthful and honest man.

In the past Pennsylvania has been in the habit of selecting her governors from her ablest and most conservative citizens. In my recollection the place has been filled by many such: Johnson, Bigler, Pollock, Packer, Curtin, Geary, Hartranft, Hoyt, Pattison, Beaver and Hastings.

They were all honorable men; some of them able lawyers, some brave soldiers; all of them high minded, capable and honest. The custom of putting such men in the governor's chair ought not to be abandoned.

THE CANDIDATES.

Let us see how the men who now ask the people for their suffrage compare with those who have gone before.

First—Let us consider the qualifications and claims of the candidate of the Democratic party—the Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson. I have known him long, and believe him to be both capable and honest. He is an able lawyer, a man of wide experience, and, left to his own devices, would give the state a good administration. The objection to him lies in the fact that he is the candidate of a party that advocates principles and policies hostile to the best interests of the people.

I am not sure that if the state were turned over to Mr. Jenks and the Democratic party, as now managed and controlled, that any improvement would be made in the management of the state offices, if anything is wrong.

The capacity of our friends, the enemy, to help themselves whenever they have an opportunity, has been demonstrated very often. I am not sure that if all he says of Quay and Quayism were true that a transfer of power to Guffey and Company would be an improvement. The Altoona convention, at which he was nominated, was the most thoroughly bossed convention that ever assembled.

The election of Mr. Jenks would, in the estimation of very conservative people, be a calamity of national significance, inasmuch as it would give the friends of free silver such encouragement to renew their warfare on sound money and protection to American industry, that it surely would be necessary to fight the battle again in the next presidential election. The sanguine believe that they could be whipped again, but all agree that the cost of the fight in disturbed business relations and paralyzed industry would be enormous.

The conclusion as to him must be that while he fills the bill in respect to character and ability that should be expected in a governor of a great state, that his election would cost a price that the people could not afford to pay.

One of the reinforcements that the Griffin combine has been able to secure is the Hon. John Wanamaker. Having been in the past affiliated with the Republican party, and having enjoyed its highest honors, is now employed in furnishing Chinese stink pots for the Democracy for use on the Republican hosts. He pretends to be waging a crusade in the interest of purity and reform. He is pretending to ask Republicans to purge the legislature for the purpose of defeating Senator Quay and electing John Wanamaker, but if he is advocating the election of any Republican congressman or any Republican state officer it has not appeared in his public speeches.

He was a candidate before the convention for the office of governor. When he failed to be nominated, by every rule of honorable politics he was bound to support the nominee of the convention. Instead of doing so he is waging a guerrilla warfare, using poisoned arrows and explosive bullets intended to destroy the Republican party and give this great Republican stronghold into the possession of the enemy.

The burden of his complaint is that Senator Quay controls the organization, and that the last legislature was corrupt, and that some of the state officers were rascals.

Mr. Wanamaker and those who acted with him are credited with having spent $200,000 to secure the election of members favorable to his election to the office of United States senator. In the machine methods which he denounces he proved himself a past master. If he had been successful do you think that his virtuous indignation would have prompted him to take the stump in this campaign to condemn the means by which he achieved success? If he comes your way ask him if he sent his agents into Wilkesbarre to assist the people of Luzerne to select their senators and representatives. Ask him how much money his agents spent to secure the nomination and election of men favorable to his interests. Ask him if he attempted to bribe the member-elect from Northampton county and gave a man named Tillare $500 for that purpose. Ask him to show up his check book and bank account and tell how much that excursion into politics cost him. Ask him how much of the $10,000 that was paid the district attorney of Schuylkill county to settle the Van Valkenberg case and pay the cost incurred for lawyers and delegates came out of his pocket. If he can clear up these matters to your satisfaction then listen to his talks about a corrupt legislature.

I abhor and condemn the corrupt use of money in politics. It will, if not stopped, wreck the republic. I also abhor the hypocrisy that uses the rascals' tools and then condemns the crime. He is entitled to as much respect as a burglar would be who, failing to jimmy open a bank, should preach a crusade against burglars.

But I suspect some of you are saying, if these charges made by Mr. Wanamaker are true, whether the informer is a saint or a sinner makes no difference. They should be remedied, I grant it, but the remedy lies not in the direction of imposing the calamity of a Democratic administration on the state, which he desires and is seeking to accomplish. The small Democratic contingent in the last legislature could always be relied upon to act under the leadership of the state chairman for any especially vicious legislation. What would they do if they controlled the general assembly?

If bad men have crept into office in the Republican party let them be retired. The Republican party will attend to that in due time without the aid of Dr. Swallow or the Democrats.

I am aware that in his Philadelphia speech he made the following declaration: "As I shall stand before the judgment seat to answer for all things, I declare before you all that I never did a deed, nor do I have knowledge of a dollar wrongfully spent by me or by my direction in that contest."

If Mr. Wanamaker will add to this statement one showing the amount of money that he actualy paid in his contest for United States senator and give the names of the agents who disbursed it, the public will be able to judge whether he ought at least to have known that money was improperly used and that his agents were guilty of bribery of the most flagrant kind. "Qui facit per alium facit per se," is an honored maxim of the—what one does by another he does himself.

An honest canvass for United States senator ought not to have cost $100. If Mr. Wanamaker and his friends spent, as it is generally believed, more than $200,000, it is idle and childish for him to shield himself under a declaration that the rascally business was actually transacted, not by his own hand, but by the hand of another. Let him show up his check book.

DR. SWALLOW.

The next candidate is the Rev. Dr. Swallow. He is said to have commenced life as a preacher, but in this high and holy calling he did not continue. His present occupation is keeping a book and stationery store and publishing a small paper in Harrisburg. He made application for appointment as chaplain of the senate, but being refused began a series of publications charging upon the governor and other high officers of the state serious wrongdoing.

These charges involved criminal acts, and if true were sufficient to send the whole board to prison. Being made by one who had been a minister and who, therefore, would be accredited with a disposition to speak truthfully and not slander a neighbor, they excited wide interest, and the trial was eagerly watched. Dr. Swallow was zealously defended by able counsel and was given every opportunity to give the grounds of his accusation and what induced him to make it.

Upon this subject the judge says in his opinion refusing a rule for a new trial: "To establish the defense that the publication had not been maliciously or malignantly made, defendant (Dr. Swallow) testified at length, giving a detail of all the facts claimed to be within his own knowledge, and all the information that he had received which led him to make the publication and nothing of the kind, however, remote, was excluded."

Dr. Swallow was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and the costs of prosecution. A new trial was refused on the ground, as stated by the judge, "that there was abundant evidence in the case to warrant a verdict."

His charge respecting the burning of the capitol, the building of the rose house, the lumber used in Grace church are as malicious and vicious as that on which he was convicted. We conclude most reluctantly that the Rev. Dr. Swallow is an untruthful man, and that the form and pertinacity of his untruthfulness proves him a bad, dishonest and dangerous man.

Suppose this man were made governor of the state. He would be the chief executive, the officer charged with the execution of the law and the preservation of the peace—the commander of the militia.

Would he turn out to be an Altgeld or Pennoyer or a bloody bridles Waite? Waite cost the state of Colorado millions with his foolish talk. Altgeld strewed the streets of Chicago with the embers of burning property and the bodies of dead rioters.

As a Prohibitionist Dr. Swallow stood for something that some people believe in; as a crazy quilt candidate, having but the single idea of building himself up on the wreck of other men's reputations, he stands for nothing. He is turning his back on all the precepts of his holy calling. He would seem to be a very unsafe, incompetent and unfit person to entrust with the office of chief executive of a great state.

COLONEL W. A. STONE,

The other candidate, received a majority of votes in the Republican convention, was duly nominated, and unless he is unfit for the office by reason of want of capacity or want of honesty, is entitled to the vote of every Republican. His record is an open book. It may be read and known of all men. He was the son of a Tioga county farmer, a private in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, mustered out as second lieutenant, commissioned assistant and adjutant general with rank of lieutenant colonel by Governor Hartranft. He climbed up the ladder that has served many a man. He was a school teacher, studied law between times, fighting poverty and gaining a profession. Moved to Pittsburg, was appointed district attorney of the United States, was removed by Cleveland for "pernicious activity" in politics, which consisted in making some speeches for General Beaver in the gubernatorial campaign. Was sent to congress from his district in 1890. He has made a good record and a diligent and faithful congressman.

His capacity to fill the office with credit to himself and the state no one doubts. His honesty has not been questioned by any person. The sole complaint against him is that his nomination was favored by Senator Quay.

I hold no brief for any man or set of men. I believe in honest government and pure politics. I am here because I believe the welfare of this state and country is bound up in the success of the Republican party. It stands for honest money and for protection to American industry. It is the party of progress and liberty.

For thirty-eight years the country has been under Republican rule. A comparison between now and then may not be uninteresting.

In 1861, when the Republican party came into power, we had 30,000 miles of railroads; now 200,000 miles. Thirty-one millions of people; now 75,000,000. Sixteen billions of wealth; now 85 billions. Per capita in 1861, $514; in 1890, $1,036. State debt in 1860, $40,000,000; now $1,250,000. In 1860, a bankrupt government that could not borrow money at 10 per cent in any market of the world; now the government borrows $200,000,000 of the people in the face of a foreign war at 3 per cent. The loan was subscribed seven times over and commands 5 per cent premium. Evidently the country can stand a great deal of this kind of ruin.

CONFIDENCE.

Confidence is essential to success in business or war. The Wilson tariff bill was the culmination of a free trade agitation begun by Grover Cleveland in 1884. Its failure to provide revenue to support the government, the borrowing of enormous sums of money to meet the ordinary expenses, destroyed the confidence of the nation. The panic which paralyzed industry and sent 2,000,000 men into idleness and their families to face starvation was the logical result. Increased distress, low prices for farm products, an ever diminishing stock of gold in the treasury, gave the advocates of free coinage an opportunity they never enjoyed before, and never will again. The election of McKinley may be regarded as little short of providential.

The Dingley bill was speedily passed, the treasury of the nation began to fill up; the wheels of industry began to revolve; the smoke of countless chimneys of manufacturing plants curled to the sky; gold began to flow into the country, and the price of wheat and of all farm products advanced. Somehow the Republican triumph restored confidence to the American people, and hand in hand with confidence came prosperity.

This year has opened a new page in the world's history and blazed a new path for the tread of Anglo-Saxon freedom. El Caney and San Juan demonstrated anew the invincible pluck, the splendid courage of the American soldier. Manila and Santiago surpass Trafalgar, and write the names of American sailors, Sampson, Schley and Dewey and Hobson and Wainwright side by side with that of Nelson on the head roll of fame.

Shall we garner the fruits of the political victories of 1896 and the martial victories of 1898, and keep the flag flying where its gorgeous folds have been unfurled, or confess that American ability and character are not equal to the opportunity that the god of battle has thrust in our way? Shall we assist in the storm of detraction that has assailed the administration and the conduct of our war, and join in the pessimistic views of a Cleveland and Bryan, who doubt the capacity of the American people to justly and successfully meet the responsibilities that a war waged for the sake of humanity has cast upon them?

Let them be answered. The Republican party is able to take care of its own rascals, if there be any, We will not burn down the house to get rid of a troublesome brood of mice that nibble the state cheese, if such there be. Defeat now could not be explained. We will not adopt a remedy that would be worse than the disease. Would a house of hungry Democrats be an improvement over the house of 1896?

Let all Republicans who glory in the name and who believe in sound money, protection, prosperity and patriotism, rally to the colors. Let all sound money Democrats see to it that their labors and sacrifices shall not have been in vain.

Let us send greeting to William McKinley on the 8th of November, the glad tidings that Pennsylvania stands fast by her glorious record of Republican victories, and that she approves of his statesmanship, self sacrificing labors and splendid courage. This plain American citizen has borne upon his heart lo, these many days, the vast and unmeasured responsibility of a sudden war. No labor has been too severe for him to undertake, no sacrifice too great for him to undergo, that the nation might pass in safety through the dire ordeal of war. During the many weeks and months this patient man has grown in the hearts of this people and in the estimation of all the world. He has written his name with that of Washington, the father, and Lincoln, the savior of the country. With them it will be enshrined forever. Shall the state that gave him 300,000 majority seem to reward him with the dishonor of defeat for any reasons under the shining canopy of Heaven?

"This year national issues are paramount." This year the Republican party of Pennsylvania owes to the nation and to the Republicans of all the states a special duty to maintain its organization and roll up a majority that will discourage the enemies of sound currency and American industry.

PHARISEES IN POLITICS.

A Frank Opinion of the Wanamaker Outfit.

Colonel John Hay, of the Carlisle Daily Herald, has sized up the Wanamaker outfit and does not hesitate to express his opinions on the subject.

"We have cared for Mr. Quay so little," he remarked in a recent editorial, "that we have not spoken to him for nearly 20 years, and we have fearlessly, in times past, made rather uncomplimentary remarks about him; but he is an able man, and what is more a thorough Republican, who has done an immense amount of work for the party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the United States. But we get tired when Mr. Wanamaker, Dr. Swallow, the Business Men's association and the rest of the Pharisees thank God that they are not as other men are, when they are worse than publicans and sinners. They profess to know better and act worse.

"The Pharisees were exposed and condemned nearly two thousand years ago, but the woods are full of them yet."

There is a purpose for this, of course, which is neither to seek the ends of justice nor restore to the public anything that has been lost. We do not say this because of any disposition to defend Senator Quay or any other politician in wrong doing, but because the motive is always apparent when a charge against a man in office is kept on the shelf until such time as it is believed to be of political service to opposing parties. If a wrong has been committed it should be brought to light at once by parties having knowledge of it.—Dubois Courier.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00.

MARY DEAR IN NINETY-EIGHT.

"O, Mary dear, O, Mary sweet!
Down at your little fairy feet—
Nay, lassie, do not scornful start—
I lay my fortunes and my heart.

"If you will be my own, own wife,
A dream of ease will be your life,
And all that love and gold can do,
O, Mary dear, I'll do for you."

"I scorn your heart, I scorn your gold,
I have a sweetheart brave and bold,
One of a battleship's brave crew,
My sailor sweetheart tried and true,

"He has no gold but strong and leal,
He fearless guards his country's weal,
And as he loves his country so,
He'll love his own, own wife, I know."

—M. PHELPS DAWSON, in New York Sun.

MOTIVES.

A Tragedy of Santiago.

After the first day's fighting at Santiago two men, lying side by side, tried vainly to sleep. The nightmare of the struggle left its impress on them. A twitching of the lips or a nervous starting of a limb showed the after-effects of the strain. They were volunteers, who had picked each other out for the staunch, all-trusting friendship that comes to men who are exposed to danger and hardship.

The heat of war sends all the small conventions of life up into thin smoke. Where death and blood surround on every side and the hum of bullets and the shriek of shells whisper a warning that the next to go may be one's self, the man is reduced to elementary principles. David cleaves to Jonathan with his whole soul and asks no reason why.

So it was with these two. Their hearts spoke directly to each other.

The black Cuban night formed a fitting surrounding for confidence. A man liked to reach out a hand and find that a friend was near. It was so dark; so empty of God and hope; such a fitting prelude to the frowning morrow.

At last the younger broke the silence: "By gosh, Billy, you showed up well today," said he. "You went up that hill like a man who wasn't afraid to live or die. I tell you I was proud of you."

"Shucks!" answered the other; "you did the same."

"Yes—I know, but my reason wasn't quite the same, I'm afraid. To tell you the plain truth, old man, I only came upon this business to get my name up. I wouldn't give you three cents a hundred for Cubans, let alone my life. I wanted," he went on in a shamefaced way, "to have the girls point me out when I get home—you know: 'Ain't he a hero?' and that kind of thing. 'Tain't very noble, is it? I don't suppose you'll think much of me after that; but, somehow, I felt I had to tell it."

The elder man smiled into the darkness—an exceeding bitter and mirthless smile.

"What do you suppose I came down here for?" he asked.

"I don't supppose anything about it—I know," answered the other stoutly. "Haven't I been with you every day since you fished me out of the turf? And you've never kicked or grumbled, no matter what came up. You're here because you believe in it, and you needn't say anything different just to comfort me."

"Listen," said the other, laying a hand on his arm and bringing his mouth close to the lad's ear. "I'm going to tell you something, Kid—something I certainly never expected to tell anybody. But I may get it tomorrow, and I feel that I must speak. Don't say a word until I've finished, and then see if you want to take my hand.

"My boy, I came down here to kill a man in our regiment."

He felt the start the other gave, but went on without a change of voice. "I'd been watching my chance for a month, when I heard that he enlisted, and I joined. Now, the first time he gets near me and nobody's looking, I'm going to shoot him through the heart—right—through—his—dirty—black—heart."

"Good God!" said the other.

"It's the truth," continued the elder in the same quiet voice.

"I picked the scoundrel out of the gutter and tried to make a man out of him—took him right into my home, and that was the worst day's job I ever did, for it didn't stay my home long. My wife—my wife—well, I had no wife after that. I don't know what to think. She seemed a good girl—as true a wife as a man ever had before—for years—but—well, Kid, the reason I charged up the hill today was to show myself that I wouldn't be afraid to meet him face to face. I'd have killed him openly before, but that would have brought the whole story out, and the bums on the corner at home could laugh and joke about—about my wife."

The silence fell black around them. At last the younger spoke.

"I'm only a kid, Bill, and I don't quite understand these things. I don't know anything about them, but I do know that you're a square man. It seems awful to me. But there's my hand just the same."

The other groped for it and squeezed it heartily. A tingling came to his eyes. The boy's sympathy was very sweet to his sore heart.

"I have always been a square man, and this job goes against me," he went on. "I wish there was some other way out of it."

"Oh, Lord, so do I!" groaned the boy. "Ain't there anything, Bill?"

"Nothing, I suppose if we both get back it will be the same old misery all over again. I suppose if I could talk about it to—to—my—wife—perhaps it might make some difference—but I can't speak. The words stick in my throat."

"Perhaps he'll get killed?"

"Not on your life. His sort never do. No—no—there's nothing for it but for me to take the law in my own hands. Good night, Kid, I'm going to sleep."

The next day Bill was struck on the head by a piece of shell in the early part of the engagement.

A man, who had hitherto kept carefully out of sight, ran forward, and, picked him up, started for the rear, carrying his insensible body.

The Kid, who was leaning against the tree bandaging his shattered left arm, looked up as they passed him.

"Why, it's Bill," he cried. "Say, pardner, where's he hit? Is it bad?"

"In the head—don't know," answered the stranger.

"Poor old Bill!" said the boy, with quivering lips. "Oh, ain't this war a horrible business? I don't want any more of their——fighting!"

He had stood the pain of his own wound without a whimper, but the sight of his friend's bloody face was too much for overwrought nerves. He broke down and sobbed like a child.

"Brace up, Kid; perhaps it ain't as bad as it looks," said the stranger.

"Oh, that's all right for you to say," answered the boy. "What is it to you? But he was my pardner, and I care something about it."

The arms of the stranger gripped his burden convulsively. He turned a savage face upon the boy.

"Shut up, you fool!" he said; then added in a different voice: "Give me a lift with your good arm, will you; I feel kinder sick."

The Kid took his friend's feet under his arm, while the stranger supported the shoulders.

So they staggered on until they came to the field hospital.

There they laid the wounded man down with all possible tenderness. The Kid went to hasten a surgeon.

As Bill touched the earth his eyes opened, vacantly at first, but with gradually increasing intelligence, fury gathering in them the while, until they bent upon the stranger with absolute ferocity.

The other gazed steadily at him.

"You here, you black-hearted dog!" at last said Bill, between his teeth. "If I could raise a hand I'd kill you!"

"Will you listen to me a minute?" answered the other. "I only ask you for a little time, and every word shall be God's truth."

A weakness swept across the wounded man. Life lost its intensity. He nodded wearily.

"Well, Bill," said the stranger, in a halting, abrupt fashion, "I was a bad lot—there ain't any doubt of it, and that my feelings toward Sally were wrong I ain't going to deny, but don't be too hard on the girl. It was all my fault. I led her along so quiet and easy that she didn't suspect me. That she didn't understand right away is true, too; but, Bill, we're all human, and you know I had the trick of pleasing women. As God is my witness, Bill, it didn't go as far as you think. Then, and when she understood fully, she wouldn't let me so much as touch her hand. Still she felt, poor little soul, that she was to blame in the matter, and she worked and talked to me, to show what an awful thing we'd done. She brought up how good you'd been to both of us, until I saw—I saw.

"Then I enlisted right away—that's the reason I came down here—to see if I couldn't get out of it all in a decent sort of a way, for I am sick of myself—dead sick. And, Bill, I'll never go back—I feel it in my bones—but even if I should I couldn't trouble you any more, for the girl gave it up of her own free will, which ain't a little thing on this earth, where none of us are angels. I might change again—I know it—I never was either good or bad long at a time—but Sally is a different kind. You'll never have cause to doubt her again, that's sure."

The wounded man looked at him with sad eyes.

"You always were a liar," he said.

"That's so, that's so," asserted the other, eagerly. "But not this time, Bill. I wish I could tell with my dying breath; then you couldn't help but believe me."

The words had hardly left his mouth when there was a ripping sound in the bush, instantly followed by a sharp "thwuck!" A piece of cloth leaped from the stranger's breast. A fountain of blood spurted after it.

His eyes were filled with wonder. He stood erect—so—for a fraction of time, then the muscles gave way and he came crashing to the earth. A second later he raised himself upon his elbow, struggling with the hurry and confusion of his mind. He fixed his dimming eyes upon his enemy, gasping:

"I'm gone, Bill—all true—so help me—God!—Forgive"——

And he was dead.

Bill covered his eyes with his hands. The vengeance which we gloat over looks horrible when worked by other hands. The bitterness left his soul and a great pity took its place.

"Oh, Lord!" he prayed, "send me back to my little girl!"—Criterion.

HANGED, BUT MAY GO FREE.

Sentenced, but Rope Broke, and Sentence Was Commuted.

After being tried for the assassination of Will Buckley in Madison county, Mississippi, for which crime he was convicted and an attempt at a legal execution made, failing because the rope broke, and after having his sentence commuted by Governor McLaurin to life imprisonment in the penitentiary, Will Purvis, the notorious Whitecapper, stands a good chance to be pardoned.

The governor received a remarkable letter, signed by the three brothers and a brother-in-law of Will Buckley, the murdered man, stating that they believed a mistake had been made, and that an innocent man was suffering the penalty of another's crime. These relatives have ever since the assassination, been bitter against Purvis and have resisted every attempt to have him pardoned. The letter in question is signed by A. L. Buckley, J. Q. Buckley, F. M. Buckley and H. C. Turnage. It recites the fact that the continued confinement of Will Purvis in the penitentiary will have a tendency to shield the real murderer of their brother.

One brother, Jim Buckley, was with Will when the latter was killed, and testified on the trial that he saw Will Purvis unbreeching his gun right after the fatal shot was fired. This, with some corroboratory evidence, was the meat of the prosecution's case and the evidence upon which Purvis was sentenced to hang. During the last session of the legislature a petition was circulated and largely signed asking that Purvis be pardoned. In addition the people of Marion county have all along doubted his guilt.

The story of Purvis' alleged crime and the subsequent proceedings have already been published. Will Buckley was alleged to have belonged to a a gang of Whitecappers in Marion county. It was said he was threatened with death in case he revealed anything to the grand jury. He was assassinated while returning from court. Purvis was arrested and convicted on the evidence recited above. He was sentenced to be hanged, but the rope broke, and he fell to the ground unconscious. He was returned to the jail, and his lawyers made the point before the supreme court that he was executed. The court held, however, that he had to be dead before the sentence of the law had been carried out.

He afterward escaped, and was at large when Governor McLaurin was inaugurated. He offered to return to custody if the governor would commute his sentence to life imprisonment. He refused to negotiate with him until he had surrendered. Purvis then surrendered and was brought by the governor's order, to the penitentiary for safe keeping. There his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and ever since he has been serving the sentence.

A Sand Storm.

In crossing that part of Arabia known as Yemen, an English traveler a few years ago encountered a storm of sand. He describes the unpleasant incident in a vivid manner.

The stinging sensation as the sand struck one's hands and face was most painful. Calling a halt, we crawled under some thick bushes, the men hurriedly arranging a strip of canvas so as to gain the most protection from its scanty folds. We were just in time, for the wind increased in strength and became a gale. The sand, which till now had been but thin, commenced whirling in clouds until the air was dark with it. Huddling together, we tied our turbans over our mouths and waited for a cessation.

The desert wind was intensely hot and the burning, gritty grains of sand found their way under one's clothing and into one's ears and eyes until life became almost unendurable. I had seen a sandstorm or two before, but none like this. The poor, grumbling camels lay down and wagged their necks slowly from side to side. So strong was the sand laden wind that it was impossible for the men to go even as far as the river to get water, and our throats were parched with thirst.

Happily this was the only sand storm we experienced on the whole journey, and I hope I may never see another.

Obituaries in the West.

"We," remarks a Missouri editor, "are getting a little tired of this life insurance business. When a man dies nowadays the first thing they ask is: 'Was he insured and for how much?' The papers also generally wind up the obituary notice with the amount of insurance. Soon the obituary notices will read something like this: 'Peter Jones died and left a wife and two children. Loss fully covered by insurance.' Or if the deceased is not insured, it will read about as follows: 'John Smith is dead. He leaves a wife. Total loss; no insurance.'"—Kansas City Star.

M'KINLEY MADE AN LL.D

The University of Chicago Confers the Degree With Scholastic Pomp.

FIRST TO RECEIVE THE HONOR.

Rich Cap, Gown and Hood Formally Presented to the President by Dr. Harper—First Time the Degree Has Been Conferred by the University—The Ceremony in Kent Theatre.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special.)—President McKinley was given the degree of Doctor of Laws on Monday by the University of Chicago. The ceremony was marked by great scholastic pomp, an academic cap and gown and doctor's hood, all of the richest materials, being presented to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Just before noon he started for the university, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Thomas G. Bryan, of the Peace Jubilee Committee; Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, and Private Secretaries John Addison Porter and Cortelyou.

The visitors were driven to the residence of William R. Harper, President of the university, where lunch was served. After this a procession of 3000 students was reviewed by President McKinley, Dr. Harper and the members of the President's party.

President McKinley, with Dr. Harper, escorted by the trustees and combined faculties, then walked through two files of students, extending the length of the campus, to Kent Theatre, where the public exercises were held. The President was enthusiastically received by the great audience and was compelled to bow repeatedly before the applause subsided.

After prayer by the university chaplain, the address on behalf of the trustees on "The Firm Foundation of National Peace" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Alonzo Ketcham Parker. The address on behalf of the congregation was delivered by Professor Albion Woodbury Small, and then President McKinley was named for the degree by Dean Harry Pratt Judson, who said in part:

"I, therefore, now present to you, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, William McKinley, who recently, in the severest crisis, failed at no point to serve the interest of the commonwealuh. And I commend him to you as a man, deserving of the highest honors that the university can bestow."

President Harper then stepped forward, and addressing the President conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, which granted and bestowed upon him all honors, rights and privileges appertaining to the degree.

President McKinley was then presented by President Harper with the doctor's hood of the university and a diploma. The university authorities also presented him with an academic cap and gown, made from the finest faille silk. The gown sleeves have the decoration of three chevrons of purple velvet, indicating the rank of the degree. Braid bands of royal purple velvet are on the front of the gown. The hood is of the same kind of silk as is used in the gown, and lined with maroon, the color of the university. The cap is of black velvet, with a gold tassel.

The chaplain then pronounced the benediction and the President and party left the university grounds, amid the vociferous cheering of the students. The President was driven down town to the First Regiment Armory, where he held a public reception for two hours.

After the reception the President was driven to the Auditorium, where he took dinner, with members of the Cabinet and the Reception Committee.

NINE LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The British Ship Blengfell Completely Wrecked by Explosion.

MARGATE, England (By Cable).—The British ship Blengfell, Captain Johnson, from New York for London, was destroyed by a sudden fire off this place a few days ago. Nine of her crew, including the Captain, his wife and child, the first and second mates, and a pilot, perished. The survivors were landed here and at Dover.

The Blengfell was passing here, in tow, on her way to London, at about 6.30 a. m., and was about four miles off the coast. Suddenly she was enveloped in flames, and smoke poured from her hatchways. Two lifeboats immediately put off to her assistance, but before they were able to reach the burning vessel her masts fell, and she was burned to the water's edge. Her hull eventually drifted upon the Goodwin Sands.

The Blengfell had a quantity of naphtha on board, which smelled strongly during the voyage, especially aft, so much so that the officers of the ship had to shift their quarters. An explosion occurred just as the Captain of the Blengfell had engaged the services of a tug, which saved the survivors. The vessel burned so quickly that her crew had no time to lower the boats.

The Blengfell was an iron vessel, built at Whitehaven in 1876. She registered 1117 tons, hailed from Liverpool, and was owned by J. Edgar & Co. The Blengfell carried as cargo 329,300 gallons of naphtha, shipped from New York by the Standard Oil Company.

BRITAIN'S STAND IN CHINA.

Demands That the Deposed Emperor Be Restored to His Throne.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch from Shanghai, China, says: "Reports from Japanese sources are in circulation here to the effect that Sir Claude Macdonald (British Minister at Pekin) has informed the Chinese Government that sovereignty appertains solely to the Emperor, who has been forcibly abducted and deposed, and that he must be restored to his position, while Kang-Yu-Wei and the other reformers must be pardoned. Failing compliance, Great Britain will enforce these demands."

Russia has hastily concentrated 40,000 men at Port Arthur to be in readiness for any emergency at Peking.

Terrible Wreck on English Railroad.

Nine dead and thirteen seriously injured were taken from the wreck of a fast express train near Barnet, England. The express—one of the fastest trains run over the Great Central Railway—was dashing along at the rate of a mile a minute when it came into collision with a freight train that was switching across the track at Barnet Junction, eleven miles north of London. The express was completely wrecked.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

43

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 22½
Firsts	20½	@	21½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	19
Imitation Creamery	13	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14
Low grades	11½	@	12
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	8½
Small	—	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	19½	@	20
Leghorn—Fancy	22	@	23
Western—Choice	—	@	19
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 50
Medium, choice, 1897	1 20	@	1 22½
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 25
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	1 75
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 40	@	1 45
Yellow eye	—	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 35	@	2 37½
Green peas, bags	—	@	85
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
King, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Plums, ₱ 8-lb basket	30	@	45
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	10	@	13
Niagara, ₱ basket	9	@	11
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 50	@	6 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	19
Fair to prime	15	@	18
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	20
Common to prime	14	@	19
Old odds	3	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Chickens, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Roosters, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	13
Chickens, Phila	11	@	16
Western, dry picked	9	@	10½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Ducks, Western	6	@	9
L. I., spring, ₱ lb	—	@	14
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	62½	@	65
Clover mixed	40	@	50
Straw—Long rye	35	@	40
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 87
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	80	@	2 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 00	@	3 00
Onions, Conn. white, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, ₱ bbl	25	@	75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	15	@	40
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
String beans, ₱ basket	30	@	65
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	4 50
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	40
Lima beans, ₱ bag	50	@	1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	40	@	50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 75	@	3 90
Spring Patents	3 90	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	75½
No. 2 Red	—	@	75½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	38⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	29½	@	30
Track mixed	28	@	29½
Rye—Western	52	@	56
Barley—Feeding	37	@	37½
Lard—City steam	4.90c	@	4.95c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9½	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 25	@	4 55
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 65	@	6 05
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 15
Country dressed	5¼	@	6

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

It is Estimated at 2,640,000,000 Bushels, the Largest on Record.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Agricultural Department has issued a statement that the wheat crop of 1898 is the largest on record, amounting to 2,640,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds. Some of the reports from foreign countries are condensed as follows:

The wheat crop of India for 1898, as officially reported, amounts to 242,921,280 bushels, that of 1897 to 182,667,485 bushels, while the annual average for the previous five years was 226,446,080. Official figures on area show an increase of 689,172 acres in France; of 218,686 acres in the United Kingdom, 163,860 in Ontario, Canada, and 147,350 in Manitoba in areas under wheat. The estimates of production given in tables published with the report make the crop of 1898 the largest on record, but the world's reserve stocks had run extremely low before the harvest.

The French area under wheat was about four and one-quarter per cent. greater in 1898, while the average yield of wheat this year was nearly twenty-two bushels per acre, against less than 15.2 in 1897.

An official estimate for Hungary puts the wheat crop at 119,638,000 bushels, against 89,924,000 last year.

The wheat crop of Roumania has been stated in English papers on the authority of an official estimate to be 56,800,000 bushels.

In Austria-Hungary the crop of wheat is reported as very satisfactory.

Reports from Russia are quite conflicting. Supplies of new wheat for export come forward very sparingly, and considerable quantities of grain are said to be moving toward the provinces which suffered so severely through the failure of the crops last year.

At the beginning of September the crops in Argentina were reported to be in fine condition, but three weeks later they were represented as suffering from want of rain and threatened by locusts. Accounts from Australia represent the crop outlook there as excellent.

Five Soldiers Shot.

A riot occurred at a saloon in Phoebus, Va., a few nights ago. Five regulars from Fort Monroe were shot, one being killed and another mortally wounded. No civilians were hurt. It is alleged that the men were shot by the proprietor or employes of the saloon, which is owned by P. F. Eagan. After the shooting, soldiers set fire to the saloon.

EUROPE ON VERGE OF WAR

Great Britain and France Assume Hostile Attitudes Over Fashoda.

RUSSIA SIDES WITH FRANCE.

The French Naval Reserves Are Under Orders—England Firm Regarding Possession of the Nile Valley—Parisian Business Men For Peace—M. Brisson Will Resign the Premiership.

LONDON (By Cable).—Europe was never nearer to a war between the great powers as she is to-day. The Fashoda incident upon the Nile Valley, simple enough in itself, has caused complications between England and France. Warlike naval manœuvres in France, ominous hints from Russia that she upholds France, new aggressions by the Muscovites in China, and further aggressions threatened by the French tend to disturb the peace of the world.

The French torpedo fleet has been put through night manœuvres to test the ability of such vessels to capture Toulon.

British newspapers applaud the threatening speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who says France must be kept out of the Nile Valley, even if England has to fight.

Russian troops have seized New-Chwang and forts in Northern China, the native garrison fleeing.

France threatens to seize more Chinese territory if immediate reparation is not made for the murder of a Catholic missionary.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Government will uphold France in its dealings with England on the Fashoda question.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article headed "Worse Things Than War," points out the advantages that England would be likely to gain in case of war.

The St. James's Gazette says: "There is reason to be calm, not because of the reports that France is arming, which we do not believe, but because we are as ready with our national defences as ever in our history."

PARIS (By Cable).—The alleged war preparations of France are the absorbing subject of discussion here at present. There have been important naval experiments at Toulon. A flotilla of torpedo boats was detailed to make an endeavor to force the entrance of the harbor, and the whole garrison was called to arms and the forts and batteries were manned, ready for instant action.

A secret council of war has been held and the five classes of the Naval Reserves around Brest have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

The drift of opinion on the Fashoda question among commercial men in Paris was shown by a resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of this city, urging the French Government, without sacrificing the material interests of the country, to use its utmost efforts to avert a conflict with Great Britain over this dispute.

Premier Brisson intends, when the Chambers reassemble, to agree to the discussion of the Government's internal policy, and also to endeavor to secure the passage of an indemnity bill. He will then announce the personal reasons which compel him to resign. President Faure will probably ask M. Bourgeois to assume the Premiership and continue the policy of M. Brisson as approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

LIVES LOST IN CHINESE FLOODS.

Two Thousand Persons Drowned and $1,000,000 Damage to Property.

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special).—The news has just come by the steamer Empress of Japan that 2000 persons were drowned recently in the district of Waltsig, near Pekin, China, by floods.

Hundreds of square miles in this district were under water. The waves were five and six feet above the highest elevation.

This plain mentioned consists of a densely populated district. One report says twenty-five towns were under water and that thousands of inhabitants flocked to the cities.

The floods were preceded by typhoons.

Eight boats were wrecked by typhoons off Formosa, including the American bark Como and the German steamer Trinidad, formerly of the Cunard Line.

The loss of property and shipping of Formosa by the typhoon amounted to $1,000,000.

Hundreds of persons died from exposure. Twelve ships were driven out to sea and lost. The French liner Hochow was wrecked near Amoy. The crew of the Como was saved. Hundreds of lives were lost in Formosa.

A HUSBAND'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

He Killed His Wife Because She Opposed His Going Into the Liquor Business.

PATERSON, N. J. (Special).—John Reinhardt, fifty-five years of age, a few days ago murdered his wife and then fatally shot himself.

Years ago Reinhardt drove a truck for a brewery. He was thrifty, and in a short time amassed sufficient money to purchase real estate at South Paterson. He opened a large saloon on Marshall street. His saloon venture proved a success, and this led to his taking to drink. After much persuasion on the part of his wife, he sold out his business five months ago.

Ever since that time Reinhardt has been melancholy. He would quarrel with his wife over re-entering the saloon business, but she remained steadfast in her decision to keep him out of the liquor trade.

They fought over the matter and the man ended the discussion by killing her and turning the revolver upon himself.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed on the Davis While She Was Making Her Trial Trip.

ASTORIA, Ore. (Special).—On the trial trip of the new Government torpedo boat Davis on Thursday, some boiler tubes burst. Three men were killed and four were badly injured. All the dead and wounded men were members of the crew.

The dead are H. Woods, C. McNuley and P. Luethle. The wounded are A. Johnson, A. Buehl, W. Woods and B. Ryan.

A New British Cruiser Launched.

The third-class cruiser Prometheus was launched from the dockyards at Hull, England, a few days ago, with all of her machinery aboard. She is a vessel of 2135 tons and 7000 indicated horse power, and will carry eight guns.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Shafter lost more than fifty pounds of flesh in Cuba.

Blanche Willis Howard von Feufel, the American author, died at Munich, Bavaria.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the English poet, is an ardent supporter of Anglo-Saxon alliance.

General Maximo Gomez, the Cuban, has grown a beard, which he now wears in the style of Napoleon III.

Much of ex-Secretary John Sherman's wealth was made by fortunate investments in Washington real estate.

Sir William White, Chief Constructor of the British Navy, has gone to Egypt on a visit which will extend over Christmas.

Admiral Gerald H. Uctred Noel, the officer second in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, is fifty-three years of age.

M. Paul Cambon, the new French Ambassador to London, is a man of classical education and taste. He used to be one of the best amateur actors in Paris.

Rear-Admiral Phelps is the only surviving member of the first graduating class from the Annapolis Naval Academy. There were forty-seven members in the class.

The Empress Dowager of China is sixty-four years of age. Her title runs as follows: "Tzu-hsi-tuan-yu-Kang-i-shao-yu chuang - cheng - shoukung - chin - hsien-chang-hsi."

Norman B. Ream, the Chicago business man, who was prominent in the late Baltimore and Ohio deal, is a Pennsylvanian and began life as a school teacher in New York State at $17 a month.

Edmund Rostand, the young author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," has not had to serve the usual literary apprenticeship in disappointment and poverty. His first work was a success and he was born rich.

It is said of Congressman William Alden Smith, of Michigan, that once when he was a poor boy he was put off a train because he had not money with which to pay the fare. To-day he is the general counsel of the road from whose train he was ejected.

The Queen of Holland's chief hobby is amateur acting. She takes the liveliest interest in dramatic art, and never fails to attend the first nights at the theatres. A few years ago she had a theatre built for her use at Loo, where plays are performed under her direction.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A mild earthquake shook Visalia, Cal., a few days ago.

Snow fell in Chicago a few days ago, the earliest in twenty-six years.

Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, has a curfew law which went into effect October 1.

The manufacturers of fine writing paper in Holyoke, Mass., are attempting to form a combination.

Western railroads are generally displaying fair and in some cases large increases in gross earnings.

The Powers rejected the appeal of the Sultan for permission to retain three Turkish garrisons in Crete.

Chicago capitalists are about to build a great hall at a cost of $1,000,000 for the use of political and other gatherings.

Orders have been given by Captain-General Blanco not to allow any insurgents with uniforms in the city of Havana.

An amalgamation of twenty-four planing mill plants, involving $5,000,000 in capital, has been planned in the Northwest.

Count Arco-Valley, Secretary and Councillor of the German Embassy in London, has been appointed German Minister to Brazil.

Viola Grignon, wife of Ned Grignon, a wealthy Yukoner, died at Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Grignon was the first white woman in the Klondike.

The Japanese Government has concluded to establish at Tokio a university library after the model of the Congressional Library at Washington. It is to have room for 600,000 volumes and 500 places for readers.

At a congress of mill owners at Odessa, Russia, it was decided, owing to the decline in exports, to petition the Government to grant export bounties on flour "similar to those granted in France and Germany."

Murdered as He Entered His Home.

Peter Marine, thirty-five years old, of Brooklyn, while returning home and ascending the stairs leading to the second story of the house a few nights ago, was shot by an unknowu person and instantly killed. The bullet entered Marine's left eye and lodged in the brain. The police were notified and arrested Isidor Riffle, Manuel Finali and George Sanage, all residents of the second floor of the tenement and they were held for examination.

Stove in the Mersey Lock Gates.

An unmanageable steamer stove in the Mersey lock gates at Liverpool, England, a few days ago, and the great volume of water thus released swept the vessels and several lighters down the river. The hawsers of the White Star freight steamer Nomandic were broken by the strain, and she was borne along in the roaring torrent. The lighters were sunk, but their crews, with the exception of one man, were saved.

Two Men Hanged in Chicago.

John Druggan was hanged on Friday at Chicago for the murder of R. F. Gudgeon. George H. Jacks was to have been hanged with him for the murder of Andrew F. McGhee, but at the last moment a change in the programme set his execution for half an hour later. As there was no Executive interference, which had been looked for, Jacks was then escorted to the gallows and hanged. He died protesting his innocence.

Senator Proctor Re-elected.

Redfield Proctor was re-elected United States Senator by the Vermont Legislature. W. E. Higby placed the name of Senator Proctor before the Assembly, E. S. Harris, of Bennington, presenting that of Moloney for the Democrats. The vote resulted: Proctor, 179; Moloney, 40; not voting, 27. In the Senate Senator Proctor received every vote, there being no other candidate presented.

Seven Moslems Hanged.

Seven Moslems, who were convicted by a British court martial of murdering British soldiers, patients in a hospital, were hanged at Candia, Crete, a few days ago. Their execution deeply impressed the populace, especially as the protest of the Turkish Governor against the hanging was ignored.

Paris Strike at an End

The building strike at Paris, France, is entirely ended, and the troops have been withdrawn from the yards and other places where they have been stationed since disturbances were threatened.

PORTO RICO A PART OF US

The Natives Hail With Joy the Raising of the Stars and Stripes.

THE ENTIRE ISLAND OCCUPIED.

General Brooke is Military Governor—The People Rejoice That Spanish Rule Has Ended—Morro Castle and Fort San Cristobal Salute Old Glory—Our Troops Parade Through Cheering Crowds.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By Cable).—The island of Porto Rico is now an integral part of the United States, and the natives generally are joyous over the termination of the Spanish domination.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE.
(Military Governor of Porto Rico.)

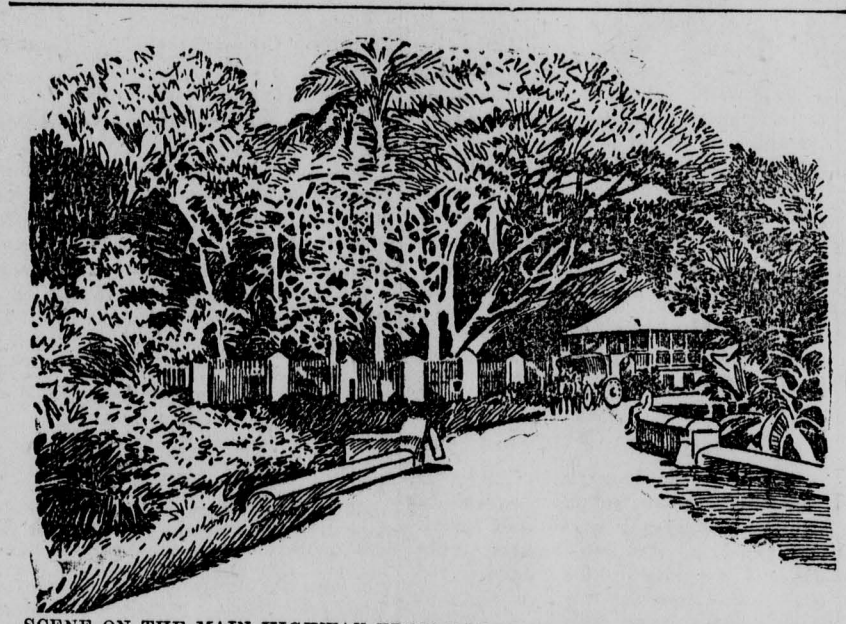
An noon on Wednesday the American flag was hoisted on the forts and public buildings with all the honors due the occasion. As the flag floated on the breeze the officials and soldiers taking part in the ceremony removed their hats and stood bareheaded, while the artillery in Morro Castle and Fort San Cristobal thundered forth a national salute.

The revenue cutter Manning, Captain Munger, with Captain Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Service, aboard, reached here in time to fire a salute to the flag on behalf of the Navy.

The day was delightfully cool, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. The flag was raised on the palace by Major James Dean. As the first gun was fired at Morro Castle Ensign King, of the collier Cæsar, which is now Admiral Schley's flagship, hoisted the flag in the Plaza Alfonso Doce. The natives cheered the Stars and Stripes to the echo, and the whole proceeding was marked with much patriotism.

There was a parade of soldiers, which proved a great success, and which was very inspiriting to the natives. Admiral Schley and his staff and General Gordon and his staff rode in carriages. The troops taking part were the Second Battalion of the Fifth Artillery, the Eleventh Regular Infantry and Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry. General Brooke, the Military Governor, came in from Rio Piedras with a guard of honor.

The procession marched through the principal streets of the city, and thousands of persons greeted the demonstration with cheers. The populace were in great good humor.



SCENE ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY FROM PONCE TO SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

ARKET SCENE OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

The work of the joint military commission ended thirty-eight days after the first meeting. The best of good feeling prevailed between the American and Spanish Commissioners, and this had a good effect on all classes. General Brooke bears his honors well, and he is admired by the Spaniards and natives alike. He has the qualities necessary in a ruler of discordant elements such as exist in Porto Rico today. He combines natural kindness of heart with stern military discipline, which will insure his success as Military Governor.

The area of the island of Porto Rico is 3530 square miles, and its dependencies, the small islands of Mona, Culebra, etc., aggregate 184 miles more. It is traversed from east to west by a low range of mountains, the Sierra Cayey, and there are numerous branches of this range, separating fertile valleys. The highest peak is Mount Yunque, near the northeast end, 3688 feet above the sea.

Almost the whole of the island is cultivated. The climate is seldom severe, even in summer, and foreigners easily become acclimated. The principal products of the island are sugar, coffee and tobacco. The population of the island is about 800,000, an average of over 200 to the square mile.

Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was conquered by the Spaniards under Ponce de Leon in 1518, after nine years' fighting, in which nearly the whole native population was exterminated. It has since been held by Spain, and with its dependencies was formed into a Spanish province in 1870. Slavery in the island was not abolished till 1873.

The Entire Island Occupied.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The United States is now formally in possession of the island of Porto Rico as sovereign. The War Department has received the following:

"SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, October 18.
"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
"Flags have been raised on public buildings and forts in this city and saluted with national salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete. BROOKE."

KILLED BY TOADSTOOLS.

A Trenton Family Ate Them For Mushrooms With Fatal Results.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—Four persons died here Tuesday because of a feast of toadstools, eaten as mushrooms in connection with a Sunday beefsteak dinner. Four others are in a critical condition.

The dead are Henry Goldbach, a South Trenton grocer; his wife, his eight-year-old daughter, Helen, and his sister, Croelia Goldbach.

Those likely to die are Edward Goldbach, a young son of the deceased grocer; David Lesser, father of Mrs. Goldbach; a young man employed as grocery clerk, and Mary Young, a servant.

Mr. Goldbach, who kept a store at Tremont and Jersey streets, always had a special fondness for mushrooms; and his family shared this taste. The grocer frequently purchased them from those who made a livelihood gathering them. He could not distinguish them, however, from the poisonous growth.

Those who ate the toadstools at the Sunday dinner began to show distress that night. The four who are now dead became ill first, but, not suspecting the cause, home remedies were applied. The symptoms became so violent, however, that physicians were called. The others became ill after that, and more physicians were called. Some of them have been in constant attendance on the various patients ever since.

SOLDIERS ARRIVE FROM PORTO RICO

Governor Hastings Greets the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Boys.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Brigadier-General O. H. Ernst and staff, with about 1000 troops, including the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment and convalescents and men on furlough from the Third Wisconsin, Sixth Massachusetts and First Kentucky regiments, arrived here a few days ago on the transport Minnewaska from Ponce, Porto Rico. There were also aboard about fifty civilians, including W. S. Larner, of the Postal Commission.

With few exceptions the men were in good condition, and that their spirits were high was evidenced by the repeated cheering with which they greeted the party of Pennsylvanians led by Governor Hastings that went down to meet them on the General Meigs. Mrs. Ernst, wife of the General, and the latter's two daughters also went down on the General Meigs to welcome him.

General Ernst lost thirty-eight pounds during the campaign, and said that his health has been remarkably good for such a climate.

ACTING GOVERNOR WATKINS NOW.

Senator Voorhees Resigns to Be Eligible For a Full Term Governorship.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—Samuel S. Gordon, messenger of the Executive office, brought to Trenton Wednesday evening the resignation of Foster M. Voorhees as Senator from Union County. Senator Voorhees, who has been Acting Governor, resigns so as be eligible to the Governorship for a full term. Deputy Secretary of State Rickey opened the envelope and immediately Senator Stokes, of Cumberland County, administered the oath of office to David O. Watkins, the Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Rickey formally transferred to Mr. Watkins the seal of State.

Acting Governor Watkins is the third Executive the State has had since February 1, when Attorney-General Griggs resigned the Governorship. There will be no more Governors before next February, as Speaker Watkins's term will end with the meeting of the Legislature, when the new President of the Senate will act as Governor for one week, until the Governor chosen in November shall be inaugurated.

Shell Thrown Into a Furnace.

A shell which, according to tradition, was fired by a British warship off Ashtabula, Ohio, in the war of 1812, and which had been treasured as a relic in Ashtabula, caused considerable damage a few days ago. It accidentally got into a pile of scrap iron which was delivered to the Phœnix Iron Works Foundry, and was put into the furnace with the other iron. An explosion ensued, which smashed the furnace doors to atoms.

SULTAN GREETS KAISER.

Emperor William Reaches Constantinople and is Royally Welcomed.

TURKS WEAR GERMAN COLORS.

The Sultan Cordially Greets His Royal Visitors—He Escorts the Empress to a Carriage—The Royal Party Witness a Parade of Troops—Emperor William and His Suit Go Sightseeing.

CONSTANTINOPLE (By Cable).—Emperor William of Germany and Empress Augusta Victoria with their suites landed here from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. There was much ceremony attendant upon the reception of the imperial visitors.

The longboat of the Hohenzollern containing the Emperor and Empress threaded its course from the yacht amid hundreds of caiques, launches and other boats filled with sightseers to the landing stage at the Dolma Baghtche Palace, where the Sultan, surrounded by his ministers and military officers in gorgeous uniforms awaited its coming.

When the longboat reached the landing stage the Sultan cordially greeted Emperor William, with whom he shook hands. He then gave his arm to the Empress and escorted her to a pavilion, being followed by the Emperor, the Grand Vizier, and other officials.

The Sultan led the Empress to a carriage drawn by four horses. They entered the carriage, the Empress sitting at the right hand of the Sultan, and drove to the Yildiz Kiosk. The Emperor and Grand Vizier followed in another carriage.

There was an immense parade of troops, all attired in new uniforms. A company of Albanian infantry was conspicuous by its uniforms of white, with black facings and red waistbands, a specially designed combination of the German colors. The crowds were enormous and the enthusiasm great.

In the afternoon Emperor William received a deputation of Swiss residents. Replying to an address presented to him by them, His Majesty declared that his policy regarding Turkey was identical with that of his grandfather, which was now bearing fruit.

The excellent relations between the Sultan and himself showed how two Emperors, despite differences of race and creed, could remain on terms of friendship for their mutual advancement.

Subsequently their Majesties visited the German school. The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cross of the Osmanich upon Herr von Buelow, the German Foreign Secretary, who accompanies Emperor William.

Emperor William, usually accompanied by the Empress, has engaged in a ceaseless round of sight-seeing, though he adhered closely to the programme of places to be visited, and his route was revealed only to those personally concerned and immediately beforehand. The strictest police precautions were carried out to insure his safety.

On Thursday he decided to inspect the imperial carpet factory at Hereka and was conveyed there in a train of eight carriages built for the occasion and luxriously equipped. All the stations had been repaired and decorated. At Hereka is a kiosk especially built for the use of the Empress, where their Majesties lunched, after which they returned to Constantinople by water.

Emperor William and the Sultan again exchanged telegraphic felicitations. Everywhere were great crowds, triumphal arches festooned with German and Turkish colors, and bands playing the German anthem.

A PITTSBURG BANK SUSPENDS.

The German National Carried Down by the Failure of a Big Tannery Concern.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—The German National Bank, one of the biggest financial institutions in the city, closed its doors a few days ago. The directors gave notice that the bank would not open and would go into voluntary liquidation and would pay all depositors. The failure of A. Groetzinger & Sons, tanners, precipitated the crash.

It was reported that A. Groetzinger, who was President of the bank, had overdrawn his account $115,000, and has notes in the bank aggregating $160,000. O. C. Bergdorf, the cashier, who was discharged four weeks ago, owes the bank, it is said, $400,000. The deposits aggregate $2,000,000.

SEWER GAS KILLS CHILDREN.

A Sewer Pipe Tapped and an Epidemic of Diphtheria Followed.

SCRANTON, Penn. (Special).—Within two weeks twenty-five children, pupils in Public School 28 died of what was believed to be diphtheria. Investigation shows that a sewer pipe leading into the building had been tapped. The sewer gas which accumulated at night was fanned into the classrooms through the cold air pipes during the day. The school authorities threaten to bring criminal charges against a man who is suspected of having tapped the pipe.

Killed Two and Himself.

William H. Branton, a grocer, of Youngstown, Ohio, shot Constable Jenkins and then Mrs. Branton and closed the chapter by killing himself with the last bullet in his revolver. The Brantons have been married only eight months. Recently Mrs. Branton left her husband on account of ill treatment. She went back with Constable Jenkins, who had a writ of replevin to remove her clothing. While the constable, Mrs. Branton and her husband were upstairs, shots were heard, and when policemen entered the room, all three were dead on the floor.

Queen Wilhelmina's Engagement.

The engagement of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Prince William of Wied is shortly to be officially announced. Prince William is the elder son of Prince William Adolphus of Wied by his marriage with the Princess Marie of Holland. He was born on June 27, 1872. He is a lieutenant in the Third Uhlan Regiment of the Prussian Guard. The announcement has been received with great satisfaction throughout Holland.

Americans Buy Cuban Iron Mines.

An American syndicate, representing Detroit capital, has purchased a large tract of land at Manzanillo, Cuba, where are several good iron mines. An agent of the syndicate is now there.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

EVERY Republican should bear in mind that the representation of his district in the county convention for the next four years will be based on the vote for governor at this election. Vote the straight Republican ticket.

THE number of columns required this Fall on the blanket-sheet ballots in the various counties of the state will range from eight to twelve. The next session of the Legislature will so revise the law that there will be an end to what is a nuisance and unwarranted expense under the present system.

SHOULD William A. Stone be defeated in Pennsylvania, which is not probable, and should the Republicans fail to return a substantial majority to Congress, the nations of Europe would conclude, and rightly, that the American people had voted the war a failure, and the free silver bugaboo would at once be revived. Financial conditions would be disturbed again and the battle of 1896 would have to be fought all over.

THE property owners of the State will be gratified over the verdict of a Bucks County jury which awarded Dr. John Marshall $737 damages against the American Telegraph Company for the destruction of over sixty shade trees in front of his Summer residence. At a previous criminal court Dr. Marshall prosecuted the company's employees who had committed the acts of damage and they were found guilty and fined $50 each.

There has been entirely too much license taken by the various companies that erect overhead wires against the rights of property owners, and the decision in the Bucks County courts will prove a salutary one.

IT WILL not do for Republicans who understand the dangers to the country in the success of the Democratic party to be overconfident. No Republican should delude himself with the idea that Dr. Swallow can be elected. It is either Stone or Jenks, Republican Congressmen or Democratic Congressmen, a Republican Legislature or a Democratic Legislature. Such is the situation, and where is the thinking Republican who has no personal grievance who can contemplate Democratic ascendancy with any degree of satisfaction?

The Democrats are getting together. It is time that the Republicans should do likewise, unless they intend to abandon the State to Bryanism and face the 1896 campaign over again in 1900. The individual wreckers will continue their career until the last, but there is no reason why Republican voters should follow them.

Pennsylvania should and must remain a Republican State.

MILLIKEN AND BARE.

Have Always Been the Friend of the Farmer and the Champion of the People's Rights.

The *Farmers' Friend*, one of the leading agricultural papers of the State, published at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, contained the following editorial in its issue of October 15th:

The Republican candidates for the Legislature in Huntingdon county are both well known to the Farmers' Friend, as well as their records. Capt. Bare and Hon. T. O. Milliken, both of whom have had legislative experience, have always been the friend of the farmer, and the champion of the people's rights, and never wore the collar of anybody. Having served their constituents so acceptably in the past, and so discharged their public duties as to win the esteem and approval of all honest, upright men of whatever party, we think the people of Huntingdon county would fall short of their duty if they did not return Bare and Milliken to the Legislature with largely increased majorities.

LATTA GROVE.

Miss Rhoda Smith is visiting friends in Altoona.

Isaac Dell and wife spent last week with friends in Mifflin county.

W. W. Smith, of Altoona, spent Sunday with his family at this place.

L. R. Smith and family, of Altoona, were among the recent visitors among friends in this section.

Among our recent visitors was Henry Stever who is employed as a guard at the Huntingdon Reformatory.

A. W. Pheasant, of Smith valley, has been critically ill for the past few weeks. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Miss Lydia Smith, of Philadelphia, who had been spending the summer beneath the parental roof, returned to the city a few days ago. She was accompanied by her neice, Miss Edna Smith.

MILL CREEK.

T. J. Maley, day telegraph operator, is on the sick list.

Miss Margaret Fultz visited her sister, Mrs. Lutz, at Thisbe last week.

Mrs. A. M. Menold and Mrs. Claude McDonald visited friends in Cassville during the week.

Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Stonebraker and I. N. Foust will attend the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia.

Twelve wild turkeys were shot around town on the first day of the season and a number have been brought in since, which would seem to indicate that game isn't very scarce in this locality.

There was a quiet home wedding at the home of Jacob Hall, in Huntingdon, on last Tuesday, the contracting parties being Mr. Hall's oldest daughter, Margaret, and Saml. A. Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Goodman, of this place. The happy couple came to Mill Creek Wednesday afternoon and that evening were tendered a rousing serenade by the boys—big and little. They left Thursday for Altoona where the groom is employed by the P. R. R. Our best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life go with them.

—"Many have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," write Kellam & Ourren, druggists, Seaview, Va. "People come from far and near to get it and speak of it in the highest terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle at J. G. Gillam's and test it for yourself.

—Six dwelling places in Patterson, under one roof, owned by George Hower, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, October 15. Two of the dwelling places were untenanted and in one of the unoccupied houses the fire was first discovered by Mrs. George Hewey. She gave the alarm. In addition to Mr. Hewey's family in the building was the family of Harry Shover, William Burchfield and Mrs. Winfield Sulouff. The building was insured for $4,700. The tenants had a small insurance on their household property.

—Hunters are already shooting each other. The first day of the open season while Thomas S. McBride, a son of S. S. McBride, of New Bloomfield, Perry county, was out hunting on the Buffalo hills, about four miles from town, Charles Clouser mistaking McBride's movements in the bushes for those of a wild turkey, discharged his gun at McBride with possibly fatal consequences. McBride received the charge in his left side and arm and is seriously wounded. Strong hopes for his ultimate recovery are, however, entertained. The shooting was purely accidental and Clouser is in great distress.

—An old newspaper clippIng which had evidently been carefully treasured by the late Judge Wickham, of the Superior Court, was found in his pocketbook when he died recently. It read as follows: "Here is what Abraham Lincoln said of the law: 'Let reverence of the law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that prattles in her lap; let it be taught in the schools, seminaries and colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits and proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in court; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation.'"

—I can't see how any family lives without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says J. R. Adams, a well known druggist, of Geneva, Ala., in a letter inquiring the price of a dozen bottles, that he might not only have it for use in his own family but supply it to his neighbors. The reason some people get along without it is because they do not know its value, and what a vast amount of suffering it will save. Wherever it becomes known and used it is recognized as a necessity, for it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Peace Jubilee.

For the grand Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26 and 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all ticket stations on its line, to Philadelphia, at rate of *single fare for the round trip* (minimum rate, 50 cents), Tickets will be sold and good going, October 24 to 27, and returning leaving Philadelphia to October 31, inclusive.

This jubilee will be one of the greatest events in the history of Philadelphia. The rededication of Independence Hall, recently restored; the unveiling of the Grant Equestrian Monument, Fairmount Park; a monster civic and industrial parade, and a grand military and naval pageant, led by General Miles and other distinguished heroes of the late war, will be prominent features. The President and his Cabinet are also expected to be present.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to witness the evening ceremonies and return the same night, special late trains will be run from Philadelphia to the principal cities on each division each night. 10-19-2t.

Deeds Entered for Record.

W. M. Henderson and John D. Dorris, trustees, to Ella B. Henderson, property in Morris township. Consideration $1500.

John M. Morrison to David Branstetter, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $200.

George E. Mierley and wife to James R. Lane, property in Porter township. Consideration $1060.50.

John Kilgore to Robert C. Fields, property in Mapleton. Consideratiou $93.50.

Abraham Corbin and wife to Lewis C. Corbin, property in Juniata township. Consideration $1819.80.

Elmer C. Brown et al. to Charles G. Brown, property in Huntingdon and Walker township. Consideration $2111.77.

Joseph H. Burroughs, executor, et al. to W. H. Sweet, property in Carbon township. Consideration $50.00.

Mary A. Lindeman to Phillip Madigan, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $275.00.

Charles P. Hatfield to William H. Wolverton, property in Porter township. Consideration $7000.

W. T. Browning, administrator, to John Ditchco, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $1115.50.

Anna Weston to George Curry, property in Warriorsmark. Consideration $650.

Samuel Ralston to Annie E. Mattern, property in Warriorsmark. Consideration $173.14.

Ida C. Deaver to C. B. McIlwain, property in Franklin township. Consideration $300.

Loretta R. Heck to Edwin M. Shenefelt, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $700.

Clark M. Smith and wife to Mary J. Dean, property in Miller township. Consideration $375.

O. S. Rumberger and wife to Perry Gates, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $300.

Martha Eyer to Edith K. Eyer, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $400.

David Branstetter to Edgar C. Eyer, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $120.

W. G. Henderson et al. to John D. Dorris and W. M. Henderson, property in Morris township. Consideration $1.00.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 10-26-6m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 4. House and lot at corner of Sugar and Grant streets. Large lot, out buildings. Seven-room house recently remodeled.

No. 5. House and lot on Grant street. New house. excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Huntingdon Pa.

Aug. 10 tf.

Wm. Reed & Son.

If you have been putting off preparations for the dropping temperature which is rapidly coming, you'll be interested in the ample preparations we have made. No department has been neglected. The great cases coming in now will fill up the chinks made by the early fall selling. Last week's purchases in the great eastern markets open up big lots of excellent values, which we want you to see. We can only speak of a few of them. We want you to become interested enough to come and see. We claim that it is worth a trip from any part of Huntingdon county to see our stock of new and splendid goods.

These things will be in great demand now:

Cotton Towels—last year's excellent 5 cent grade we can offer at 4 cents.

All goods are cheaper in about the same proportion. We have them in Bleached, Unbleached and Colored. Also fine domet or Shaker flannels at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 cents, plain or prettily figured.

Woolen Flannels—in white cream, blue, gray, red or fancies, we have in large variety and all proportionately priced.

Without doubt, our line of petticoats is unrivaled. We show them at 25 cents, fleece lined, with pretty colored edge, ready to put on.

Also made of outing flannel, pretty patterns ample fullness.

At 50 cents made of fleece lined Jersey, of heavy outing cloth, of flannel with wool wrap, satteen, etc. In all higher prices we have under skirts in great variety and in all goods up to $5.00 for taffeta silk. Our Kalamazoo skirt is making a great reputation—$1.00 to $2.50 each.

Our Underwear Department is the acknowledged headquarters for warm, desirable, chill excluding Under Clothing. It is impossible to more than hint at the substantial values to be found there.

This week sees our great addition to all lines of silks and dress goods as well as the newest things in all lines. A visit at this store now will more than staisfy you of the reliability of our claims.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

ARE YOU

Particular About Your Hat

Want something extra large or extra small? Something very nobby or rather modest? Plain or fancy? Any special color?

Do some Hatters make you believe you're hard to please? Do you want the best? Want to get it without paying for the name?

TRY US!

No reason why you shouldn't come here, where stock is largest and prices smallest.

O. L. STEWART,

HUNTINGDON, : : : PA.

This Week We Offer You

Good prints at	5 cents.
Muslin (unbleached, yard wide)	5c, 6c and 7 "
Bleached muslin (good, yard wide)	7c and 8 "
Sheeting (2¼ yds. wide)	20 "
Sheeting (1¼ yd. wide)	12 "
Shirting (good)	8 "
Gingham	6 "
Dress goods, the greatest assortment ever offered in this place, ranging in price from	8c to 60 "

Talking about shoes, we have the best line in town—Men's, Women's and Children's. Come and see them.

Have you seen the BRYN MAWR Shoe for Ladies? It's a beauty.

If you want a suit of clothes for your boy, here is the place to buy. Prices from $1.50 to $3.00.

TRUNKS and SATCHELS—our stock is complete. Come and see them; prices are away down.

We have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Umbrellas ever shown in this town. The prices will surprise you when you see the goods. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $1.50; would be cheap at $2.00.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 26, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Institute next week.

—F. D. Heeter and daughter, of Altoona, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—George Marlin last week moved to one of G. W. Yocum's houses on Chestnut street.

—Alfred Lamberson, who has been housed for several weeks, is again able to be about.

—John Robertson and Robert Templeton, of Altoona, were among the recent visitors to Mapleton.

—Mrs. Annie Lucas and children, of Dover, New Hampshire, are the guests of her sister Mrs. Harry Stubbs.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—D. E. Parker, of Kipple, spent a few days of the past week in this section, visiting friends and seeking game.

—A hospital car is being fitted up by the Pennsylvania Railroad company for transporting patients to small hospitals.

—Mrs. W. B. Stone and child, of Coraopolis, arrived in Mapleton Friday morning and will spend a few weeks among friends in this section.

—George Buchanan has purchased the Wibley property on Ridge street and is remodeling the property. He expects to move thereto in the near future.

—James R. Barkley and family, of McKee's Rocks, arrived in town last Thursday evening and will spend a short time among friends in this vicinity.

—Henry Grassmyer, of Mifflin county, who for 47 years had been a track foreman on the middle division, died Sunday, 16th inst. He was aged 66 years.

—David Snyder, night P. R. R. yardmaster at Huntingdon, died Tuesday morning of a complication of diseases, after an illness of two weeks. He is survived by his wife and three children.

—Mr. Hack, of Mexico, is enjoying the hunting season with his brother, W. E. Hack, in this place, and from reports they have been successful in bringing in at least two turkeys in one day.

—Joseph J. Gillam, of Orrville, Ohio, brother of our townsmen, A. B. and J. G. Gillam, tarried for a few hours in Mapleton on Saturday. He was on his way home from a business trip to the Quaker city.

—J. G. Gillam and wife, J. K. Gillam and Miss Laura Gillam departed Monday morning for Philadelphia and G. D. Wood left Monday evening. Their purpose is to witness the spectacles of the Peace Jubilee.

—The Mapleton cornet band will hold a festival in the band hall next Friday and Saturday evenings. The band merits the earnest patronage of every citizen and we hope it may receive the same.

—Mrs. Abram K. Miller, of Union township, has been in a critical condition for the past three weeks. At times her life was dispaired of but at this writing she is somewhat improved. We hope the improvement may be permanent.

—Elizabeth, wife of William De Frehn, Sr., died Friday at Johnstown, Pa., aged 56 years. Her husband is the senior member of De Frehn & Sons, who operate the chair factory at Johnstown, and formerly at Mount Union, Pa. Seven children survive.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company has invited bids for the laying of tracks and the elimination of curves on the Philadelphia and middle division, and for the construction of an additional track on the five-mile stretch between Johnstown and Conemaugh Furnace.

—George M. Shimer, of McConnellsburg, who is well known to many of our readers, has been appointed by presiding elder, Dr. Monroe, of Altoona, to supply the pulpit of the Lumber City M. E. church during tho remainder of the conference year. We wish him success.

—Suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad company for $15,800 has been entered at Ebensburg, by Henry Black and his wife for injuries alleged to have been inflicted to Mrs. Black on the Vintondale branch of the Pennsylvania railroad in September. The claim is made that as Black and his wife sat in the car, it was allowed to collide with a coal train, throwing Mrs. Black on the front seat and injuring her so that she will be a cripple for life.

—Miss May Dell, daughter of our friend Samuel Dell, of Yeagertown, was married on the 12th inst. to Harry L. Dalby, of Lewistown. We wish the young couple much happiness. Mr. Dell, father of the bride, is a native of Hare's Valley.

—Monday a Yankee crew set out for the United States with the Maria Teresa. Thus it will be seen again that the American sailor can do some things that the Spaniard could not, for Cervera never in all the campaign stood any chance of getting the ship in sight of American shores.

—Supervisor C. S. Krick, at Mifflin station, has been awarded the second general manager's special prize of five hundred dollars, for the second best track division on the Pennsylvania railroad division between Jersey City and Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Baltimore.

—A box of matches was accidentally run through a threshing machine at Amos Van Kirk's, at Van Kirk's station, Wednesday. In an instant the straw and barn were aflame, and soon reduced to ashes. Grain, machine and all were burned.—*Waynesburg Independent.*

—Sigel Ashman, president, and M. S. McNeil, secretary of the Saltillo Telephone company, were in town Thursday looking after the interests of their company. Last Wednesday a phone of this line was placed in H. S. Smelker's store in Mount Union. The line is in excellent condition.

—I will furnish fruit trees at the following prices per hundred: Apples $8, standard pears $10, dwarf pears $8, plums $12, peaches $6. I buy my trees from New York nurseries which are preferable to stock grown farther south. Send in your orders for spring delivery. A. W. Wright, Colfax, Pa.

—Dr. Sallie Whitesides has been spending a few weeks at her old home at Cassville and Thursday morning departed for Baltimore. She has been taking a post-graduate course at Philadelphia and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. She thinks of locating in the latter city. The doctor has been successful in her practice and we hope to see her attain even greater eminence.

—Work has been commenced on the electric light plant in Duncannon, which is to cost $6,600. The money will be secured by selling borough bonds on the 1st of November to the amount of $7,500. The bonds will be of the denomination of $100 each, at 3 per cent., semi-annually, and will mature in thirty years. The assessed valuation of property in Duncannon is $229,000. The town will be illuminated with eleven arc and sixteen incandescent lights.

—Through the generosity of Messrs. William Thompson, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton, of New York city, our Methodist friends, of Alexandria, were deeded on October 8th a handsome new parsonage for the term of 99 years; consideration one cent a year. The philanthropic friends who made the generous gift are native Alexandrians, and by their many acts of kindness have endeared themselves to our people and have won their gratitude. —*News.*

—Collector of Internal Revenue H. L. Hershey, of the Ninth district, has appointed W. F. Howell, of McClure, Snyder county, a Deputy Collector. Howell was formerly a Justice of the Peace, and is a portege of Senator Hummel, of Snyder county. Recently the department at Washington decided that an additional deputy was required in the Eleventh and Twelfth divisions of the Ninth district and this appointment is a result. Howell's division comprises Huntingdon, Mifflin and Snyder counties.

—Last Saturday the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York City, filed in the Recorder's office, of this county, a mortgage in its favor, given by the Tuscarora Railroad on its corporate property, in the sum of $310,000. This mortgage is made to secure 310 one thousand dollar first mortgage bonds which are to bear interest at the rate of 5 percentum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. The proceeds of the bonds are for the purpose of extending the Tuscarora railroad to McConnellsburg. This is news which is calculated to inspire fresh hope in the minds of the people who are interested in and desire a railroad. It is most devoutly to be wished that no hitch will occur to hinder or delay the speedy completion of the road.—*Fulton Democrat.*

—Clean up. The sanitary condition of this community is generally good but there are some places about the town which need a complete cleaning up. There are people who pride themselves upon their personal appearance whose premises are foul with filth. Before winter sets in every nook and corner should be cleansed. Weeds and garden offal should be gathered together and burned. Reader, are you doing what a good citizen should do towards improving the sanitary condition of your surroundings.

—A very nice quiet wedding occurred Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, George Shore, No. 414 Moore street, Huntingdon, while some of the people of Huntingdon were taking in the lecture of Hon. John Wanamaker. Mr. William Hawk and Miss Estella Shore, both of Huntingdon, were joined in marriage by Rev. R. S. Woodward, after which the guests joined in partaking of a sumptuous repast. After wishing the happy couple a prosperous future, all said good night.

—According to the Philipsburg *Ledger*, Charles Martz, of Tyrone, was the victim of a peculiar accident one day last week. He was visiting at Dry Hollow and was drinking sweet cider out of a barrel, through a small rubber hose, a "yellow jacket" was sucked up through the hose into Mr. Martz's throat. The bee stung him three times in the throat, and the stings swelled up until Mr. Martz nearly choked to death. By the use of a tube the throat was kept from entirely closing, and the victim pulled through in safety.

—H. S. Meiley, who for the past few years has been assistant supervisor of the division extending from Warrior Ridge to Granville, has been transferred to a similar position at Spruce Creek. He is succeeded by J. G. Ehrentelt, of Freeport. L. R. Zollinger, former assistant at Spruce Creek, has been appointed supervisor of division No. 28, Schuylkill division. Mr. Mieley is a gentleman who by his quiet, unassuming ways and strict attention to business has made many warm friends on this division whose best wishes go with him.

—Few men in this country are better or more favorable known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary medicine department of the Meyers Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis. He says: "My boy came home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely; all pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—The remains of Mrs, Maggie Eaton, wife of William T. Eaton, of South Philipsburg, were brought to Mapleton Saturday on day express and from here were conveyed to Tod township for interment. Deceased, whose maiden name was Elias, was a native of Trough Creek valley and was aged about 38 years. She died Friday morning from an overdose of carbolic acid. Three sisters, Mrs. John Baker, Mrs. Samuel Wells and Mrs. J. W. Bookwalter, reside in Philipsburg. Her mother, Mrs. Ann Elias, one sister, Mrs. Oliver Curfman, and one brother, Martin J. Elias, reside in Tod township. Another brother, George Elias, resides in Clay township.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles S. Whittaker, Porter township, and Lena Mary Lincoln, Walker township.

Chas. A. Spyker, Tyrone, Pa., and Bertha M. Piper, Alexandria.

Fred L. Snyder and Mary E. Kelly, both of Huntingdon.

John L. Wakefield and Alice S. Notestine, both of Shirleysburg.

William J. Kennedy, Huntingdon, and Amelia Kensinger, Saxton, Pa.

William Hawk, Huntingdon, and Estella Shore, Cass township.

William H. Hamor, Huntingdon, and Amanda A. Miller, Henderson township.

Oscar Park and Mary J. Forshey, both of Cass township.

Samuel A. Goodman, Mill Creek, and Margaret Hall, Huntingdon.

Roy Morrow, Shade Gap, and Hannah C. Locke, Springfield township.

Ira B. Corbin and Ada M. Corbin, both of Juniata township.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED—Old Iron. For the next four weeks I will pay highest prices for old iron. G. D. Wood, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 10-26-2t.

DRY . .
GOODS.

The largest and most complete line of

Fall and Winter

dry goods received since I have been in business. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

Which

Do you prefer? A single or a double Heater? We have both in stock, and can furnish you with either, and with grates to burn either

Hard or Soft Coal,

it makes no difference to us, and but a few dollars to the buyer. The class of Heating Stoves we carry are on a par with our celebrated Dockash Range. Need we say more? If you are in the market for a heating stove call and see what I have to offer.

Hard Coal Stoves range in price from $14 to $35. Soft coal double heaters from $14 to $22.50.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
(Next door First National Bank.)
Huntingdon, Pa.

Everybody Surprised

Over my fresh arrival of
MISSES', CENTS' and Child's SHOES.
Surprise, first, at the
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprise, second, at the
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprise, third, at the
IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprise, fourth, at the
LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The soil of Porto Rico is said to be well adapted for the growing of cotton.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The population of Ireland decreased by 7710 during the year of 1897.

When Baby Has the Croup

Use Hoxsie's Croup Cure. It will not cause nausea, and does not contain opium. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Texas has 108,000 more bachelors than old maids.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Japanese never swear. Their language contains no blasphemous words.

Eczema

Painful Itching, Burning, Smarting and Swelling—Hood's Cures.

"My little boy was severely afflicted with eczema, and we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured him. We always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand, and I have found it very beneficial for palpitation of the heart. My mother has taken it for rheumatism and it has helped her." Mrs. Viana Franklin, E. Otto, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Maxim's Bullet-Proof Coat.

When Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous deadly gun, was in Worcester the other week, he told a story of an experience in England with an alleged bullet-proof cuirass, the secret of which was offered to the British Government for about $200,000 in American money. During the test of the "garment" Mr. Maxim asked permission to try an experiment himself, and, placing a piece of paper in front of the cuirass, fired through it. The projectiles "splashed" out against the paper, proving to the inventor that the bullet-proof quality was given by a strip of steel. He then published a paper denouncing the cuirass, and incidentally stating that he had discovered the secret and improved upon it, and he would sell the secret for $1.75. Asked what he meant, he explained that his cuirass weighed but ten pounds, the other twelve; his contained a strip of steel thinner than that of the regular invention.—Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Across the Continent"—Spiritual Thoughts Suggested While Viewing Scenes of Majesty and Grandeur Wrought by the Hand of God.

TEXTS: "Streams in the desert."—Isaiah xxxv., 6. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."—Psalms civ., 32.

My first text means irrigation. It means the waters of the Himalaya, or the Pyrenees, or the Sierra Nevadas poured through canals and aqueducts for the fertilization of the valleys. It means the process by which the last mile of American barrenness will be made an apple orchard, or an orange grove, or a wheat field, or a cotton plantation, or a vineyard—"streams in the desert." My second text means a volcano like Vesuvius or Cotopaxi, or it means the geysers of Yellowstone Park or of California. You see a hill calm and still, and for ages immovable, but the Lord out of the heavens puts His finger on the top of it, and from it rise thick and impressive vapors: "He toucheth the hills and they smoke!"

Although my journey across the continent this summer was for the eighth time, more and more am I impressed with the divine hand in its construction, and with its greatness and grandeur, and more and more am I thrilled with the fact that it is all to be irrigated, glorified and Edenized. What a change from the time when Daniel Webster on yonder Captoline Hill said to the American Senate in regard to the centre of this continent, and to the regions on the Pacific Coast: "What do you want with this vast, worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts and cactus, of shifting sands and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever put these great deserts or these great mountains, impenetrable and covered with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the Western coast, rock-bound, cheerless and uninviting, and not a harbor on it? I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it now is." What a mistake the great statesman made when he said that! All who have crossed the continent realize that the States on the Pacific Ocean will have quite as grand opportunities as the States on the Atlantic, and all this realm from sea to sea to be the Lord's cultivated possession.

Do you know what, in some respects, is the most remarkable thing between the Atlantic and Pacific? It is the figure of a cross on a mountain in Colorado. It is called the "Mount of the Holy Cross." A horizontal crevice filled with perpetual snow, and a perpendicular crevice filled with snow, but both the horizontal line and the perpendicular line so marked, so bold, so significent, so unmistakable, that all who pass in the daytime within many miles are compelled to see it. There are some figures, some contours, some mountain appearances that you gradually make out after your attention is called to them. So a man's face on the rocks in the White Mountains. So a maiden's form cut in the granite of the Adirondacks. So a city in the moving clouds. Yet you have to look under the pointing of your friend or guide for some time before you can see the similarity. But the first instant you glance at this side of the mountain in Colorado, you cry out: "Across! A cross!" Do you say that this geological inscription just happens so? No! That cross on the Colorado mountain is not a human device, or an accident of nature, or the freak of an earthquake. The hand of God cut it there and set it up for the nation to look at. Whether set up in rock before the cross of wood was set up on the bluff back of Jerusalem, or set up at some time since that assassination, I believe the Creator meant it to suggest the most notable event in all the history of this planet, and He hung it there over the heart of this continent to indicate that the only hope for this nation is in the Cross on which our Immanuel died. The clouds were vocal at our Saviour's birth, the rocks rent at His martyrdom, why not the walls of Colorado bear the record of the Crucifixion?

I supposed in my boyhood, from its size on the map, that California was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevada on one side, or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other—California, the thin slice of land, as I supposed it to be in my boyhood, I have found to be larger than all the States of New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. And then all those new-born States of the Union, North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Each State an empire in size.

"But," says one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated heaps of dry sand, and the 'Bad Lands' of Montana and the Great American Desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmers' plough or miners' crowbar. By irrigation, the waters of the rivers and the showers of heaven, in what are called the rainy season, will be gathered into great reservoirs, and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that Territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years, are now rich as Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania, or Westchester farms of New York, or Somerset County farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that ten acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as fifty acres from the downpour of rain as seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a pitcher and get it full of water, and then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana, and Wyoming and Idaho will catch the rains of their rainy season and take up all the waters of their rivers in great pitchers of reservoirs, and refresh their land whenever they will.

But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My two visit there made upon me an impression that will last forever. Go in by the Moneida route as we did this summer and save 250 miles of railroading, your stagecoach taking you through a day of scenery as captivating and sublime as the Yellowstone Park itself. After all poetry has exhausted itself concerning Yellowstone Park, and all the Morans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other relations to make, and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recited. The Yellowstone Park is the geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over five thousand years growing! In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm. At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke." Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulchre of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiolus. Sulphur and arsenic and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg, or a Vatican picture-gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis Geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and Evangeline Geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates.

But after you have wandered along the geyserite enchantment for days, and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand Canon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, Sunrise and Sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring.

Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals, and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Fount of waters at which the hills are baptized, while the giant cliffs stand around as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight, the elements were busy, and the geysers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes, and hailstones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped, and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New Testament written on parchment, and this last Testament written on the rocks.

Standing there in the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone Park for the most part we held our peace, but after awhile it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrades: "What a hall this would be for the last Judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it? Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead! And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at His feet. At the bottom of this great canon is a floor on which the nations of the earth might stand, and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. And what reverberation of archangels' trumpet there would be through all these gorges and from these caverns and over all these heights. Why should not the greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grandest scenery Omnipotence ever built?

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent, and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders, to let you know the comprehensiveness of Christ's dominion when He takes possession of this continent. Besides that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring Strait separates us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands, and there are also shoals which will allow piers of bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about twenty fathoms deep.

As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or California you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Mush-Pot," "The Devil's Tea-Kettle," "The Devil's Saw-Mill," "The Devil's Machine-Shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now it is very much needed that geological surveyor or Congressional Committee or group of distinguished guests go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord, and to a Christian nation; and away with such Plutonic nomenclature! But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing-press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plough. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theology; not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them, and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm-hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins, and heal all our wounds, and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology, and you will see how quick the people will jump after them.

On the Columbia River we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men and we only have the right kind of bait, they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men's Christian Associations of America will also do part of the work. They are going to take the young men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made the Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about one hundred million dollars to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with Gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket, and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in heaven will sing with Isaiah, "In the wilderness waters have broken out, and streams in the desert," and with David, "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the sight of God." Oh, fill up the reservoirs! America for God!

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 30.

Lesson Text: "Messiah's Kingdom Foretold," Isaiah xi., 1-10—Golden Text: Isaiah xi., 9—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse and a branch shall grow out of his roots." The title of our lesson is "Messiah's Kingdom," and if we can only get a somewhat clear idea of what the Scriptures teach concerning this kingdom it will prove a great blessing to us. It clearly has to do with the Son of Jesse, and, according to the golden text, will fill the whole earth. The throne will be the throne of David at Jerusalem, according to Isa. ix., 7, and Jer. iii., 17, and the King will be none other than the Son of David, the Son of Abraham, of Math. i., 1, of whom Gabriel said that He would from David's throne reign over the house of Jacob forever and of His kingdom there should be no end (Luke i., 32, 33).

2. "And the Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon Him." Counting this expresion with the other six in this verse, there is here a sevenfold fullness of the Spirit's power to be manifest in the King, the Messiah. The six are suggestive of His power to discern the nature and difference of things, His power to form right conclusions and to carry out right purposes, His thorough acquaintance with God and sincere adoration of Him. It pleased the Father that in Him all fullness should dwell, all the fullness of the Godhead (Col. i., 19; ii., 9). Full of grace and truth (John i., 14).

3. "And shall make Him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord." Other readings of this sentence are: "His delight shall be in the fear of the Lord" (R. V.); "The fear of the Lord is fragrance to Him" (Del.); "To refresh Him in the fear of Jehovah" (Young). He could say: "I delight to do Thy will, O my God! I do always those things that please Him" (Ps. xl., 8; John viii., 29). His conclusions are not formed from what He sees or hears. He knews what is in man.

4. "But with righeousness shall He judge the poor and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth." What a glorious administration of earth's affairs there will be when such a King shall sit on David's throne! Consider Jer. iii., 17, 18, xxiii., 5, 6, and compare Ps. lxxii. and let your heart cry verses 18 and 19. But before this kingdom can come or in connection with its coming there must be an overthrow of the wicked one and his associates and followers. This smiting is referred to in Ps. ii., 9; Rev. ii., 26, 27; II Thess. ii., 8; Rev. xvii., 14; xix., 20. It is seen to be at the coming of our Lord in power and glory, and at that time all the saints shall come back with Him (I Thess. iii., 13; iv., 14; Zech. xiv., l. c.).

5. "And righteousness shall be the girdle of His loins and faithfulness the girdle of His reins." A King shall reign in righteousness, and the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect (service) of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxii., 1, 17). All His doings are bound up in righteousness and faithfulness, and the fruit is peace. When Jeremiah would reason with God concerning the prosperity of the wicked, he begins by saying, "Righteous art thou, O Lord, yet" (Jer. xii., 1). When Nehemiah bewails the sins of his people and the consequent judgments of Jehovah, he says, "Howbeit thou are just in all that is brought upon us?" (Neh. ix., 33), and in connection with the pouring out of the vials of God's wrath in the great day of the Lord the testimony is, "Just and true are Thy ways, Thou King of nations" (Rev. xv., 3). We may always be sure that "As for God, His way is perfect" (Ps. xviii., 30).

6-8. "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid." This picture of wild and domestic animals and little children living in peace together will surely be literally fulfilled. As it was in the Garden of Eden, and as it was in the ark of Noah, so shall it be in all the earth. There shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying, nor pain, for all things on earth shall be made new (Rev. xxi. 4, 5). The creation itself shall be delivered from its bondage, and be made to enjoy the liberty of the glory of the children of God (Isa. lxv., 25; Rom. viii., 21). It is undoubtedly true that some people act like wild beasts, oft roaring like lions or growling like beasts or devouring like wolves; that such people both in heathendom and Christendom become by the grace of God like lambs, and that often it is through a little child that God leads them to Himself, but we must not suppose that the salvation of souls is all that we are taught in these words, for it is only by a figure that we find that here. This earth is to be wholly subdued by our Lord Jesus Christ and made like heaven not by the the preaching of the Gospel as a present, but by the personal reign of our Lord Jesus after He shall return in glory (Rev. xi., 15-19).

9. "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." This statement is found for the first time in Num. xiv., 21, then here, and afterward in Hab. ii., 14. In the first place, it is in connection with the forgiveness of Israel as a nation, and so it is here (see verses 11 to 16), for it is God's plan that through Israel all nations shall be blessed. The gospel now being preached in all nations will gather out of all nations a people for His name, the church, His body; then, having taken His church out of the world to be with Him, He will return with them for Israel's conversion and through them the blessing for all the world. This is the simple programme clearly set forth in Acts xv., 14-18.

10. "And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse which shall stand for an ensign of the people. To it shall the gentiles seek, and His rest shall be glorious." His first name in the New Testament is Jesus Christ, the Son of David, and His last the Root and the Offspring of David (Math. i., 1; Rev. xxii., 13). When He shall be King in Jerusalem, to Him shall all nations seek (Jer. iii., 17), and like the queen of Sheba and the wise men from the east, they will bring their wealth to Him (Isa. lx., 5, 6, 21). Now the glad tidings of redemption by His blood is carried to all nations, and but few believes it, but then all nations shall flock to Him or to Israel because of Him, and there shall be peace on earth, and the nations shall learn war no more. See Isa. ii., 3, 4; Zech. viii., 22, 23. While we wait and work and watch for the coming of the glory of His kingdom we may have in heart and life a foretaste of that rest and glory if we will let Christ in us, the hope of glory, have full control of the property which He has bought with His precious blood. Whole hearted submission to Him, ready for any manner of service, with implicit confidence in His management, will surely bring this rest.—Lesson Helper.

Atlanta Favors Municipal Ownership.

The city of Atlanta, Ga., decided in favor of municipal ownership of the electric light plant.

The Capacity of Pockets.

Many stories have been told going to show the marvelous storage capacity of the average small boy's pockets, but there happens to be in Washington a grown man whose personal cargo stowed away in his clothes can easily break any record of the sort in existence. He is a well-known citizen, an electrician, and here is the bill of lading, so to speak, which shows precisely what he had in his pockets the other day. The record was made as the articles were brought forth:

Four turtle weights, 1 prescription, 100 lightning rod circulars, 1 pair plain eye-glasses, 1 pair reading glasses, 3 lead pencils, 1 fountain pen, 1 bottle tithia tablets, 2 bottles liquid medicine, 1 paper calomel, 1 paper Rochelle salts, 8 skeleton keys, 3 handkerchiefs, bunch of 6 keys, another bunch of 6 keys, 1 sample set of lightning rods, 1 check book, 20 postal cards, 5 envelopes, 5 envelopes stamped, 1 2-cent and 1 special delivery stamp, 1 steamboat ticket, 1 ferry ticket, I electric car ticket book, 1 pair gold eyeglasses, a pair blue eyeglasses, a pair steel frame eyeglasses, 1 gold watch, 1 dozen 2-grain quinine pills, 1 dozen 3-grain quinine pills, 6 soda mint tablets, 6 bluemas pills, 12 sugar-coated pills, 4 ¼-grain morphine granules, 2 drachms kerosene "for bites," 6 street car tickets, 1 pocketbook for change, 1 pocket knife, 15 blotters, I bank book, 5 blank notes, $1000 worth of unpaid notes, 50 papers in legal envelopes, toothpicks, 6 shrubs, 1 comb, 1 box of matches, 3 separate keys, 1 whistle, 1 bunch of rubber bands, ½ a dozen pens, a box of troches, 1 music box key, 2 iron safe keys, 1 roll of bank notes, 1 flour tester, a will, 7 meal tickets, 1 indelible pencil, 3 plats of ground, 2 flat night keys, ½ ounce of bi-sulphide of mercury, 1 package of pins, 1 silver indelible pencil, 1 box of leads for same, 2 pocket ledgers, 1 pocket battery, 1 piece of wire, 1 piece of string, 1 dozen letter envelopes, 1 package letter heads, 1 package billheads and a pair of pincers.

Now, who can equal that?—Washington Star.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The only soap which the Hindoos employ is made entirely of vegetable products.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

A mule belonging to a potter in Kapurthala, Hindustan, recently gave birth to a foal.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Battersea's (England) vestry has decided to put up a refreshment booth in its cemetery.

"Shooting and Fishing in the South."

Tells hunters where to go for deer, bear, quail, snipe and duck shooting on the Southern Railway. Just received and ready for distribution. Copies mailed upon receipt of 2 cents to your address by addressing Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York.

Berlin (Germany) courts have decided that a summer overcoat is a luxury.

Found immediate relief in one bottle of Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer—MRS. S. W. HATCH, Box 450, Wollaston, Mass., Aug. 17, 1898.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons, France, from the down of hens, ducks and geese.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished.

The spasms of pain that rack the rheumatic are relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Soldiers are despised in China. They belong chiefly to the coolie classes.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Spain had 120,000 churches.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN CUBA.

Defined in a Proclamation Issued by General Wood, Military Governor.

THE COURTS TO BE OPEN TO ALL.

Freedom of Worship, Public Meeting, and the Press—Protection of Private Property and Against Unreasonable Search—Criminal Procedure—Rights That the People Never Had Are Freely Granted.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (By Cable).—General Leonard Wood, Military Governor pro tempore of the Department of Santiago, has issued a proclamation in ten sections.

The first article guarantees to the people the right of assembly for the common good and to apply to those in power by petition or remonstrance for the redress of grievances.

The second section guarantees the right to worship God according to individual conscience, provided there is no interference with any existing form of worship.

The third section directs that courts of justice shall be open to all, and that no private property shall be taken by the Government without compensation.

The fourth section, dealing with criminal trials, invests the accused with the right to be heard himself or by counsel, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness in his behalf.

The fifth section says no person accused of crime shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.

The sixth section declares that no such person, who is once acquitted of the charge brought against him, shall be tried again for the same offense.

The seventh section provides that all persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offense, and that the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended except when the commanding General of the department deems it advisable.

The eighth section says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that no excessive fine nor cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

The ninth section provides that in order to secure the people against unreasonable search, there shall first be established under oath a presumption of guilt.

The tenth section guarantees to all the right to write or print freely on any matter, subject to responsibility for abuse of the right.

The municipal laws are to be administered in accordance with these declarations of rights, subject to modifications, which, in the judgment of the commanding General, would be beneficent and promote the principles of enlightened civilization.

AWFUL DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN.

They Fell Into a Vat Used in the Making of a Fertilizer.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. (Special).—When Mrs. William Meyer, whose husband operates fertilizer works at Milo, two miles from this city, laid down her baby a few afternoons ago, and went to the factory in quest of her three-year-old daughter Mabel and six-year-old daughter Ida, she found them dead in a vat used for manufacture of the fertilizer.

She pulled the bodies out and left them at the side of the vat until her husband returned from a twenty-mile drive.

Neighbors notified Coroner Harding, of Port Jervis, who reached the scene late in the evening. Almost at the same moment the father returned and seeing the bodies tried to shoot himself with an army pistol, but his wife disarmed him.

Soon afterward he was opening a long-bladed jackknife to cut his throat, when the men watching him interfered.

GREAT WELCOME FOR THE ST. LOUIS

The Big Liner Received With Open Arms by the People of Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, England (By Cable).—The return of the American line steamship St. Louis, which arrived here on her first trip since the war, was celebrated by a great popular demonstration. American flags were flying from the public buildings. Great quantities of bunting were displayed throughout the town, the chimes of Holyrood Church were rung and salutes were fired in her honor from the town and quay.

A party comprising 200 prominent gentlemen, including the members of the Chamber of Commerce, went out in a tug to meet the big ship, and as she sailed into her dock the St. Louis was greeted with cheer after cheer from the thousands of people who filled the quays.

A Striking Incident at Halifax.

The regimental sports of the Royal Canadian Battalion of Imperial troops at Halifax, N. S., a few days ago, were marked by an unusual incident. At the conclusion of the sports one hundred men, the pick of the garrison, formed a pyramid by mounting upon one another's shoulders, and the man at the apex, a fine specimen of the British soldier, stood waving in one hand the Union Jack and in the other the Stars and Stripes. This finale was cheered by the large number of spectators present. It was the first time in the history of Halifax that men of a British regiment had displayed the flag of another nation.

Flour Mills Grinding Night and Day.

The Minneapolis flour mills are engaged just at present in breaking all previous records and the wheels are whirling night and day, Sundays not excepted. The desire to get as much flour through as possible before navigation closes is partly responsible. The quantity ground the week ending October 15, was 348,830 barrels, against 359,405 the preceding week. As most of the mills run on Sunday the production for the week ending October 22 exceeded 360,000 barrels.

A Weakened Maine Bank.

The Supreme Court of Oxford County, Maine, has ordered that the deposits in the South Paris Savings Bank be scaled down ten per cent. in order to prevent the bank going into the hands of a receiver. The chief trouble is over Western mortgages, taken eighteen years ago. The assets are $367,000, the liabilities $376,000.

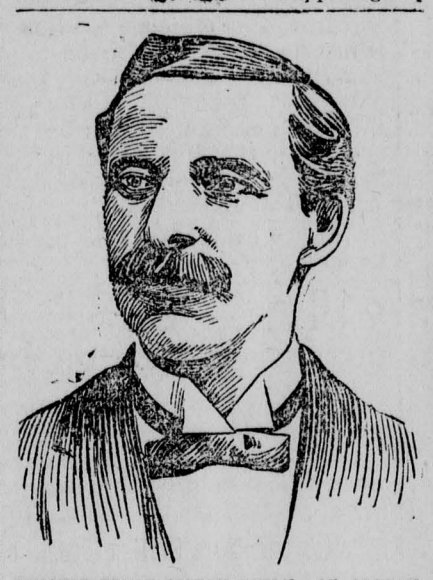
Our Warships Off China.

The Navy Department, at Washington, has received information of the arrival of the Boston and the Petrel at Tien-Tain, China, where they will protect American citizens.

NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.

He Favors Keeping All the Philippines and Building the Nicaragua Canal.

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special).—Senator-elect Joseph Simon, speaking of his probable course on the leading questions which will come before Congress, said: "I favor the retention of the entire Philippine group



SENATOR-ELECT JOSEPH SIMON, OF OREGON.

and I should not agree to the ratification of a treaty that remits any portion of them to Spain. I am for Governmental construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal and favor a Pacific cable. I am for a larger standing army and a greater navy."

THREE SOLDIERS "SPREAD-EAGLED."

Severely Punished at Camp Meade For Disobeying Orders.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn. (Special). Privates Mace, Plant and Mose, of Company M, Second West Virginia, were "spread-eagled" on the ground, with hands and feet tied to heavy stakes with stout ropes for nearly two hours on Monday for disobedience of orders. Sentries were stationed over the prostrate men and their faces were exposed to the burning glare of the sun until they promised to do as they were told. When the men were released they refused to keep their word and they were ordered back to the guardhouse for trial by court martial.

The offenders were arrested and sent to the guardhouse several days ago for unbecoming conduct, and Monday Lieutenant Gaujoit, officer of the day, ordered them to clean up the company streets. They refused and the officer reported them to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, who is in command of the regiment while Colonel Casteel is acting Brigadier commander.

Colonel Moore ordered the men to be tied up "spread-eagle" fashion, and Gaujoit obeyed orders by directing the sentries at the guardhouse to punish the men in the manner indicated. Colonel Moore says Mose, who was in the regular army, is an old offender. The other two enlisted at Shepardstown, W. Va., and they have had no previous military experience.

CIGARETTE COST A HUSBAND.

Groom Smelled Smoke on His Bride's Breath and Left Her at the Altar.

MIDVALE, Neb. (Special).—At the altar Harry Keldar refused to marry Miss Genevieve Ransom because he smelled cigarette smoke on her breath. Like many another society girl, Miss Ransom used to indulge in the practice of smoking occasionally with her girl friends. Keldar discovered the fact some time before the date set for the wedding, and said he couldn't stand it. So Miss Ransom promised to smoke no more.

But shortly before the hour set for the marriage ceremony one of the bridesmaids offered her a cigarette. The young lady couldn't resist, so she smoked just once more. A few moments later she stood beside the bridegroom in her parents' drawing room. The house was filled with guests. As the clergyman commenced the ceremony, Keldar sniffed suspiciously. Then he leaned forward with his face close to the bride's.

"You've been smoking again!" he exclaimed.

Miss Ransom vouchsafed no reply. Without another word Keldar turned and walked out of the house. The bride fainted. The bridegroom's friends hurried out to bring him back. But Keldar wouldn't go. Nor would Miss Ransom have accept him had he changed his mind. The match was declared off.

A DUCHESS LOSES DIAMONDS.

A Satchel Containing $150,000 Worth of Jewelry Stolen From a Car.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on board a train for Calais, bound for London, lost a satchel containing jewelry worth $150,000. Her Grace left the train at Amiens and returned here to report her loss to the police. It is believed that the satchel was stolen, but there is no clue to the thief.

It is supposed that the satchel was taken when the Duchess left her compartment in the train for a moment to speak with friends at the railway station here, after having deposited it near her seat in the compartment.

Quick Death From Lockjaw.

Bertha Holberger, six years old, of Hackensack, N. J., died a few days ago from lockjaw, within six hours after she received the injury, which led to the development of tetanus. She was playing with some sticks when she ran a splinter into her right hand between the thumb and first finger. After the lapse of four hours, during which the injury had been almost forgotten by the rest of the family, the child began to manifest what afterward proved to be the symptoms of lockjaw. She became unconscious and her jaw set. Dr. McFadden was called, but before he could do anything for her relief the child died.

New Ministry in Cape Colony.

The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Afrikander leader and former Attorney-General of Cape Colony, whose motion of want of confidence in the Government recently overthrew the Gordon-Sprigg, or Rhodes Ministry, has succeeded in forming a new Ministry. It is regarded as being a strong Afrikander combination.

Zola Returns to Paris.

M. Emile Zola returned to Paris, France, a few days ago. His return caused no disturbance.

CYCLING NOTES.

The Touring Club of France now numbers 66,135 cyclists.

To carry a bicycle brake will increase one's mileage per hour.

In France there is a section of the Salvation Army which travels on bicycles.

A. Cobner has established an unpaced century record for Wales, riding the distance in 6:09:00.

One does not see so many extremely low handle-bar these days, but higher gears seem to be growing in popularity.

The machine of to-day gives more vibration than that of a few years ago because it is lighter, has smaller tires and is ridden faster.

The absence of a brake and a bell, or other means of giving warning, is always strong evidence against a cyclist in case of an accident.

The claim is made that "wheels should be decreased in size rather than increased, for the reason that our roads are gradually being made smoother."

The advisability of the free wheel in conjunction with a back-pedalling brake is receiving the attention of some of the more important English houses.

British manufacturers and dealers up to the present time have insisted on maintaining prices far above those demanded for United States wheels, much to their disadvantage.

When a rider complains that the felt in his saddle has matted down, causing the seat to become hard and lose its shape, the cause can usually be located in the felt used in the padding.

A Glasgow (Scotland) inventor has evolved a reversible gear which is worked by a clutch action, the gear being reversed by the rider when going at speed, by pulling a rod running from the handle-bar to the crank axle.

Since the prices of wheels have been cut down and high grade machines are selling for the same price that the low grade bicycle formerly did, it is noticeable that there is less enthusiasm in the discussion of the relative merits of each make.

Mr. Darwin McIlrath and his wife, who have been touring the world a-wheel for nearly four years, sailed from England a few days ago for America. Their trip is said to have cost them $30,000, and it is claimed they rode throughout on the same machines they started with.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Chinese laundrymen in Atlanta, Ga., have formed a trust.

Cripple Creek (Col.) grocers' and butchers' clerks have organized a union.

The latest addition to the list of union labels in Boston is the bill posters'. Its color is yellow.

Over $4,000,000 have been paid out by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in death and other benefits.

A cigar factory in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000.

About 14,000 miles of electric street cars have now been built in this country, giving employment to about 100,000 persons.

Representatives of Spanish workmen met at Barcelona and proposed a general strike if the war tax was not removed.

Honolulu (Hawaii) masons have sent a circular letter of warning to masons here, telling of the glut in the labor market.

China has an arsenal at Tsinanfu at which 300 workmen are employed making arms and ammunition, besides repairing.

Last year 852,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom. The annual output of coal is about 200,000,000 tons.

St. Louis' Municipal Assembly, recently, after a good campaign by union men, adopted an ordinance requiring the union label on all city printing.

In Great Britain a movement is on foot which has for its object the amalgamation of the General Railway Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

An ordinance requiring a union labor clause inserted in all contracts for city work was recommended to the City Council of Chicago for passage by the Judiciary Committee.

The Federation of Labor of Waco, Tex., reports that they have succeeded in organizing the printing pressmen, retail clerks, laundry drivers and tinners during the last few months, with all other unions strengthened in membership.

New York contractors have arranged with the penitentiary authorities at Raleigh, N. C., for the labor of a certain number of convicts in shirtmaking. The men are to work ten hours a day, and each man must make at least one dozen shirts per day. For their services the penitentiary is to receive twenty-five cents per dozen shirts.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTS.

Bergen, of Boston, did more catching than any man in the business this season.

It is generally understood that Buffalo will be in the Western League next season.

Tod Sloan, the American jockey, has contracted to ride in England throughout the year 1899.

The Princeton football team is not showing up as well as might be expected from the material it possesses.

Cunningham, of Louisville, has the longest winning pitching record this year, twelve teams going down in succession before him.

Either the baseball rowdies must go or the national game must deteriorate still further. Let the League officials do their duty and save the national game.

The cycling clubs of Washington have formed a basket-ball league, and will play basket-ball this winter. The teams will consist of nine men from each cycle club.

Jimmy Michael says he has retired from the cycle path to become a jockey. Michael is in Chicago, his mission being to complete negotiations with certain prominent horsemen. He expects to ride this fall and winter.

Chris Von Der Abe sold his crack pitcher, Taylor, to John T. Brush, for $4000 and Hill. Reason given for the sale was to secure money with which to pay salaries, but it is looked upon in baseball as the beginning of the disintegration of the St. Louis team.

The football enthusiasts among the students at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, are greatly stirred up over the action of the faculty in prohibiting football at the university. The action was taken as the result of the game with the University of Cincinnati. The captain of the Miami team had his shoulder broken.

Some fishermen look down on the pickerel as a fish that affords little sport. This is an error, however, as, if taken when casting, or still-fishing with live bait, on fine tackle and with a single hook, they afford plenty of opportunities for a display of skill in handling a light rod and light tackle with a fierce rushing fish at the end of the line.

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Common Sense.

It is sometimes said that common sense is the most uncommon of all admirable qualities, and yet we continue to denominate it by a title that implies that it is so widely diffused that almost every one not an idiot possesses it. The reason that common sense is so unusual is evident the moment you reflect that it largely consists in seeing things as they really are. Most of us look at the facts with which we have to deal through colored spectacles. We have our prejudices, and the worst of it is that we are not conscious of them, and therefore cannot rid ourselves of them by an effort of will. We are constitutionally hopeful or foreboding, courageous or timid, and this predominant mood colors our judgments. This twist in our perceptions just robs us of that sanity and correctness of view which belong to those rare beings who have common sense. Probably it is impossible to help people to acquire this faculty by any admonition or training. Experience is the best and almost the only teacher. But you have conferred a lasting benefit upon the average man when you have succeeded in creating a wholesome suspicion in his mind that it is just possible that the goodness of the common sense of other people is not measured by his own ideas of things.—*Watchman.*

Guilt of Silence.

Often we sin by speaking, and do incalculable harm with our words. But there times when it is a sin not to speak—when to be silent is to fail in duty. We are not to speak out the wrong thoughts that may be in our heart, but the good thoughts and feelings which burn within us it is usually our duty to utter. We should never hesitate to speak out boldly in confession of Christ when His honor is assailed by enemies. To walk with an impenitent friend day after day and year after year, in close association with him, and never to speak a word to him about his spiritual life is to commit a grievous sin against him. We have many cautions about watching our speech, and withholding words that are not good; but we deed to be aware, also, lest we fail to speak the words we ought to speak. Especially should we beware of silence about spiritual and eternal things. God gives to each of us a message—a message of life to others—we dare not fail to deliver it. We scarcely ever lack words when the themes are light and trivial; but amid the light and trivial talk, let us not fail to speak some earnest words which shall not be forgotten. —*Forward.*

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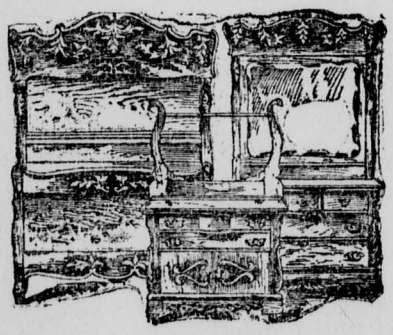

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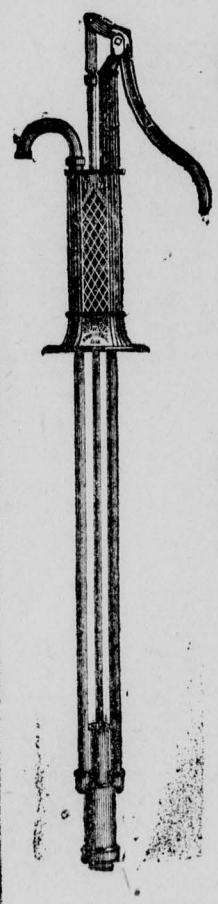

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